BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES —FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1842. No. 867

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. TULLOH and Co.

Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 26th July 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 45, corrected to the 1st May 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 26th July, 1842.

HODGSON'S BEER.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns, a Stock of this Ale of very excellent quality; it is similar to what the brew was in former years, and is very strongly recommended. Price Rs. 5½ per Dozen.

ALSO.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, just landed ex "Kingston" and is for sale at 8 Rs. per Dozen quarts and 4½ Rs. per Dozen in pints.

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 26th July 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts	@ Rs 650
Hhds	,, 350
Quarter Casks	,, 170
Quart Bottles	,, 18 to 24 ℔ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts	@ Rs 620
Hhds	,, 320
Quarter Cask	,, 160

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at	Rs. 24 per Doz.
Fine old Port in Quart	,, 20 per do.
Sparkling Champagne	,, 45 per do.
Brandy in Quart	,, 12 per do.

MADEIRA WINE.

Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, received ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewart, at Rupees 300 and 150.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, 26th July 1842.

BLACKWELL AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that a further period of two months from the date hereof will be allowed to persons indebted to the Estate of the late Firm of *Blackwell and Co.* to pay their debts to *H. F. Owen*, Esquire the Managing Trustee and that all Debts outstanding after that period will be advertized in the Public Newspapers and sold by Public Auction.—Dated this 28th day of July 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Wednesday the 27th instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, the following valuable assortment of goods, viz. Pieces of Grey Long Cloth, Madapollams and Jaconets fine Book Muslin, a case of Bishop Lawn, a case of Bleached Mulls, 2 cases of Chintz and 2 cases of Khinghaum, 2 cases of Cotton Stocking Plain and worked, &c. a batch of superior Cheroots, a case of best London made brown Silk Umbrellas of 26, 28, and 30 inches, the remainder of an invoice of Chubb's New Patent Locks, consisting of Iron Chest Locks, Latches, Portfolio, and Trunk locks, Deed Boxes, &c. together with a large assortment of Glass ware, consisting of richly cut Decanters of sizes, Spirit Bottles, Jugs, Sugar Basons, Pickle pots, plain and flowered India Shades, spare plain Shades of sizes, Goblets, Tumblers of sizes, Ale and Champaign Glasses, green, blue, and purple Finger Cups, Mustard, Decklights and Phials &c. &c.

ALSO ON THE SAME DAY.

On account of the concerned, the undermentioned Bales of Grey Piece Goods and Twist, imported per *Clyde*, and *Buckinghamshire*, in a sea water damaged state, viz.

Marked

S. 23 Bales of Cotton Twist, No. 40.
20

F L	3	do	do	do	20
,,	4	do	do	do	30
,,	7	do	do	do	40
,,	3	do	do	do	50
,,	3	do	do	do	60
F W	1	do	do	do	20
,,	1	do	do	do	30
,,	2	do	do	do	40
,,	1	do	do	do	90

V
F F 4 Bales Orange colored Twist, Nos. 30, 40, 50 and 60.

V	4	Bales Grey Shirtings.		
V	11	do	do	Gold end,
F F	2	do		do
,,	2	do	do	Domestic,
,,	2	do	do	do
,,	3	do	do	Madapollams.
,,	2	do	do	Printing cloth.

D
Z 5 do of Grey Jaconets, *double* or 40 yds. each.

AT 1 P. M.

A Powerful Bay Deccan Poney, carries any weight 5 years old, and any other Carriages or Horses that may offer. After which a small quantity of English bottled Beer &c. &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received a few of the above playing 8 Quadrilles, which for strength and brilliancy of tone have not been surpassed by any boxes that have arrived in Bombay, and well adapted for dancing. Price Rs. 300.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO'S. ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH 1842.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th Proximo, Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms in Meadow Street, at the hour of 11 A. M. A small and choice assortment of Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, consisting of Lambswool Shirts and Drawers, Gentlemens' Lambswool and Merino Socks and stout Cotton Shirts and Drawers; Children's Lambswool and Cotton Socks, Gentlemen's Cotton, Kid, and Doe-skin Gloves, and Ladies' Silk and Net Gloves, &c. &c. These goods are on show from this day and may be taken away at the Auction prices any time previous to the day of Sale; and as the invoice is of limited extent, an early application is particularly requested

ALSO.

ON THE SAME DAY AS THE ABOVE, will be sold, a choice assortment of the very best deep Sea Fish Hooks of all sizes. An invoice of Flint and Percussion Gun Locks; a few dozens of Patent and superior Iron Padlocks of assorted sizes, and about 100 dozens of Shoemakers Knives of the best quality.

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Any Cattle or Conveyances that may offer.

Meadow Street, 26th July 1842.

LADIES FINE GOLD NECK-CHAINS.—A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 9, Cornhill, London, offer a large variety of Ladies' Fine Gold Neck Chains of the Matted Ring and Cable Patterns, a yard and a quarter long, at the following prices, according to the weight.—

	£	s.	d		£	s.	d
The weight of 3 sovereigns..	4	4	0	The weight of 7 sovereigns..	8	8	0
The weight of 4 sovereigns..	5	5	0	The weight of 8 sovereigns..	9	9	0
The weight of 5 sovereigns..	6	6	0	The weight of 9 sovereigns..	10	10	0
The weight of 6 sovereigns..	7	7	0	The weight of 10 sovereigns..	11	11	0

The most elegant spangled-star, and fancy link patterns, at Two Guineas more than their respective weights.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents,

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*;
Messrs PARRY & Co., Merchants, *Madras*;
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*;
Messrs. FERGUSON BROTHERS & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*;

who will receive the money for them on delivery.

A pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Ramchunder Gunnoba* hath contracted to sell to *Gunno Narrayen Ranney*, a certain House, situate in Girgaum in the Oart commonly called Bangdey and standing on the Fazendary Ground, near the Portuguese Church, any person or persons having any claim or demand thereto by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned as Solicitor for the purchaser at his office in Meadow Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, and in default thereof the said purchase will be concluded.—Dated this 25th day of July 1842.

E. ARMITAGE,
Attorney at Law.

ह्या पत्रावरून खबर दिल्हि आहे कीं रामचंद्र गणोबा यांणे घर एक गिरगावां मध्यें बागडी वाडीत फजनदारि जागेवर फिरंग्याच्या देवळा नजीक आहे तें गणो नारायण राणे यांस विकत देण्याचा करार केला आहे त्यास त्यावर कोणाचा गाहाणपाणाचा किंवा वारिसीचा किंवा दुसऱ्या मार्गे काहिं दावा असल्यास तो त्याणे खालती सहि करणार खरिददार याचा वकिल आहे त्यास त्याचे आफिसांत मिडो स्त्रिट मध्यें आजपासून चवदा दिवसांत कळवावा असि या लिहिण्यावरून विनंति केली आहे तें न केल्यास हा खरिददार धणी त्या मालाचा होईल तारिख २५ वी माहे जुलई सन १८४२.

१ इ. आर्मिटेज साहेब कोटीचा वकिल सहि.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bhandarey GOVIND WITTOBA Powar hath contracted with BUYABOYE widow of Govind Coll kinney deceased and Bhandarey JEWAN MANCOJEE to purchase a House and premises of three apartments and a Stable situate without the Town walls in Churney Oart on the Sonapoor road and on the Fazendary Ground of Moroba Narronsett. If any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritable Rights or otherwise, he, she or they are hereby requested to make known the same to Messrs. COLLINS and JEFFERSON Attornies of the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, or else he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 25th July 1842.

ह्या पत्रावरून वर्तमान कळविले आहेकों भंडारि गोविंद विठोबा पोवार याणे घर येक तिन गाळ्यावें व तबिला येक किल्याबाहेर चरणी वाडिंत सोनापुराचे रस्त्यावर मोरोबा नारायण सेट फजेंनदार याचे जागेवर आहे तें बयाबाई मरहुम गोविंद कोलकिनि याचो विधवा व भंडारि जिवनमाणकोजी यांकडुन विकत घेण्याचा करार केला आहे त्यास त्यांवर कोणाचा हो गाहाणपाणाचा किंवा वारिस दारिचा किंवा दुसरा काहि दावा असल्यास तो त्याणे निंणे कोंवा त्याणि मेस्तर कोलिन्स व ज्याफरसन ह्या खरिद करणाराचे वकोल यांस आजपासून १४ चौदा दिवसांत कळवावा असि ह्या पत्रावरून विनंति केलि आहे ते न केल्यास त्याचा तिचा किंवा त्यांचा दावा रदबातल होईल तारिख २५ वी जुलई सन १८४२.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a house, situated without the Fort walls at Old Town under Collector's Book No. 877 which stand in the Collector's Rent Roll in the name of *Mahomed Tindal Jaffer*, which were many years ago purchased by the Ancestors of *Vundravundass Jumnadass* and *Hurcoover*, widow, and *Manockboye*, widow, now still in their possession but continued the same on the name and title of the said *Mahomed Tindal Jaffer*, who is now going to transfer the same on their own name; any person or persons having any claims or demand by way of Mortgage or Inheritable rights upon the said House, are hereby requested to make known the same to the Collector of the Land Revenue within fourteen days from the date hereof with their especial claims, otherwise he, she, or they should be precluded therefrom.—Dated the 25th July 1842.

THE undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. TULLOH and Co's. Auction Room on Thursday next the 25th day of August precisely at 10 o'clock, where the presence of the Subscribers is solicited.

C. SHIBNARAUN GHOSE AND CO.'S

3RD LOTTERY OF 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

On 55 Undrawn Renewed Reserved Tickets for the last 10th or last days drawing of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842, to consist of 1937 chances at Company's Rupees 15 per chance, Half 8 Rupees, and the balance 8 Rupees on the receipt of Prize:—

A NOVEL SCHEME.

1	Prize	of......	6	Whole Tickets	C.'s Rs.	3000
1	Do.	of......	3	Do.	Do.	1500
1	Do.	of......	2	Do.	Do.	1000
2	Do.	of 1 each	2	Do.	Do.	1000
4	Do.	of ½....	2	Do.	Do.	1000
8	Do.	of ¼....	2	Do.	Do.	1000
16	Do.	of ⅛....	2	Do.	Do.	1000
48	Do.	of 1-16..	3	Do.	Do.	1500
256	Do.	of 1-32..	8	Do.	Do.	4000
1600	Do.	of 1-64...	25	Do.	Do.	12500
1937	Prizes.		55	Whole Tickets.	C.'s Rs.	27500

CONDITIONS.

Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of C.'s Rs. 15 at once, only 7 Rupees as an advance, but the balance will be remitted on obtaining their respective prizes, and the prizes will be distributed either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of postage, but they have the option of paying the full amount of C's Rs. 15 at once.

Early applications for chances to be made to the Projectors with remittances or to their office No. 15, Mangoe Lane.

C. SHIBNARAUN GHOSE & CO.
PROJECTORS.

CALLY COOMER ROY,
TRUSTEE.

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN, &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality; procurable in Calcutta; at the very lowest Market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

United Service and General Mofussil Agents.

No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET.

CALCUTTA:

provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Hoondees, &c., and either short or long dates.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also alway be very happy to undertake Agency business of th most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from th above, on immediate application with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY

of 1843, of all prizes.

☞ [*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.*]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ *Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Services of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		200	Tickets
1	ditto		100	ditto
1	ditto		50	ditto
1	ditto		25	ditto
1	ditto		12	ditto
1	ditto		6	ditto
1	ditto		3	ditto
1	ditto		2	ditto
10	ditto of	1 Ticket each..	10	ditto
20	ditto of	½ ditto	10	ditto
40	ditto of	¼ ditto	10	ditto
80	ditto of	⅛ ditto	10	ditto
160	ditto of	1/16 ditto	10	ditto
320	ditto of	1/32 ditto	10	ditto
1362	ditto of	1/64 ditto	22	ditto
2,000 Prizes or Chances.			480	Tickets
Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme.*			100	ditto
		Total......	380	Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket,* according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, loss Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings.* [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserved to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on the 25th August 1842 at Messrs. TULLOH AND Co.'s Auction room at 12 o'clock.

RAUJKISSUR MULLICK & CO'S.

3D LOTTERY OF 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

On 48 undrawn Reserved Tickets for the 60th or last day's Drawing of the pending Calcutta Lottery to consist of 1469 Chances at Co's Rs. 18 per Chance or 10 Rs. advance.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

1	Prize	of......	7	Co.'s Rs.	3500
1	Do.	of......	4	Do.	2000
1	Do.	of......	2	Do.	1000
6	Do.	of ½ each.	3	Do.	1500
12	Do.	of ¼ Do....	3	Do.	1500
24	Do.	of 1-18 Do..	3	Do.	1500
48	Do.	of 1-16 Do..	3	Do.	1500
96	Do.	of 1-32 Do..	3	Do.	1500
1280	Do.	of 1-64 Do.	20	Do.	10000
1469	Prizes.		48	Tickets Co.'s Rs	24000

CONDITION.

The Wheel will be charged with full of Numbers and Prizes.

2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

3d. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with the remittances or to their Agents THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the United Service Gazette at Bombay or to the Projector's office, No. 8, Waterloo Street.

RAUJKISSORE MULLICK & CO.
Projectors.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1842.

No. 488. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment. The Cadet for the Artillery to be promoted to 2d Lieutenant, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.

No. 73. Mr. Richard Harte Keatinge, Date of arrival at Bombay.—8th July 1842.

No. 49—Mr. Herbert Bruce.	do	do	do
No. 64—Mr. Anthony Benn Church	do	do	do
No. 75—Mr. William Miles.	do	do	do

Lieutenant A. Prescott of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay 8th July 1842.

No. 489. Mr. James Alphonse Collier is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, from the 12th instant, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Bombay Castle, 22d July 1842.

No 490 Major General J. Morgan, Commanding in Candeish, is allowed a furlough to Europe commencing from the date of the departure of the October steamer.

No. 491. The leave granted in G. O. No. 263, of the 7th April last to Lieut. Col. C. Davies, of the 14th Regiment N. I., to visit the North of Bagdad within the limits of Asia for 12 months, is commuted to a Furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate, from the 19th March last, the date of his leaving Karrack, for the benefit of his health.

No. 492. Lieut. J. J. F. Cruickshank, of the Engineers, a Cadet of the Season 1827, is promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain from the 15th June 1842.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 22d July 1842.

1. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major General Fearon, dated Mhow the 13th instant, authorizing the issue of 30 days subsistence each to two rejected Recruits enlisted for the 10th Regt. N. I. and 30 days each to 6 enlisted for the Recruit Depôt, to enable them to return to their native village.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 23d July 1842.

Ensign A. B. Church, lately admitted to the service is attached to do duty with the 19th Regt. N. I., until further orders and directed to join.

The following General Order issued to Her Majesty's Troops serving under this Presidency is published for the general information of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces.

Head Quarters Poona, 7th July 1842.

Lieutenant General Sir Thos. McMahon is pleased to direct the publication of the following General Orders.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th June 1842.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 59.

At a General Court Martial held in camp, near Ahmedabad, on Sunday the 10th day of April 1842, Lieutenant John Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charge.

CHARGES.

First Charge.—Un-Officerlike and Insubordinate conduct in the following instances:

1st—Refusing to obey an order of the Captain of his Company to attend the Funeral of a deceased Soldier of the Company, on the evening of the 7th December 1841.

2d.—Refusing on the morning of the 8th December 1841 to attend, as member of a Committee on the effects of the said deceased Soldier, when ordered to do so by the Captain of his Company.

Second Charge.—Un-Officerlike and Un-Gentlemanlike conduct in the following instances:

1st—In having knowingly, falsely stated, in the Mess-house of the Regiment, on the 8th December 1841, that Captain O'Grady had said his Court Martial (meaning that of which he had been President the previous day) would have to re-assemble on that day, the 8th instant.

2d.—In knowingly assigning a false reason for not complying with the orders of the Captain of his Company, on the evening of the 7th December 1841, and on the 8th of the same month, by asserting, that he was required on Regimental Court Martial duty.

Third Charge.—Un-Officerlike and Insubordinate conduct in the following instances:

1st. Contempt of my authority, as his Commanding Officer, in not attending Parade on the morning of the 14th December 1841, in defiance of a request made by a Regimental Memorandum, dated 12th December 1841 in the following words—"The Commanding Officer requests, that Officers on the General Court Martial, and on Brigade duty, will attend all Parades until after the Inspection, unless the actual performance of their duty prevents it," and neglect of Regimental Orders, in not accounting for his absence to the Adjutant

2d. Disobedience of my orders, in not stating his reasons for having absented himself from Parade on the morning of the 14th December 1841, though required to do so by letter; and neglecting to obey my orders to give his reasons in writing, for such absence, though explained and repeated to him by the acting Adjutant.

3d. Persisting in disobeying my orders to state his reasons in writing for such absence up to the present date.

Fourth Charge. Insubordinate and Un-Officer like conduct in having broken his arrest on the 14th December 1841, by proceeding without authority from the Brigadier Commanding the Station, or from me to a place where a General Court Martial was then assembled, of which he was a Member, for the invaid and unauthorized purpose of personally making known to the Court the circumstance of the arrest.

The whole being subversive of good order and Military Discipline, and in breach of the Article of War.

(Signed) R. W. BROUGH, Major,
Comdg. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt.

Finding.

The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, is of opinion that the Prisoner, Lieutenant John Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot.

Is Guilty of the 1st Instance }
Guilty of the 2nd Instance } Of the 1st Charge.

Guilty of Un-Officerlike and Insubordinate conduct

Guilty of the 1st Instance of the 2d Charge, with the exception of the words, "knowingly falsely."

Guilty of the 2d Instance of the 2d Charge.

Guilty of Un-Officerlike and Un-Gentlemanlike conduct.

Not Guilty of the 1st Instance of the 3d Charge, and does therefore acquit him of the same.

Guilty of the 2d Instance of the 3rd Charge.

Not Guilty of the 3rd Instance of the 3rd Charge, and does therefore acquit him of the same.

Guilty of Un-Officerlike and Insubordinate conduct.

Guilty of the 4th Charge preferred against him.

Sentence.

The Court does therefore adjudge the said Lieutenant John Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, to be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants in the Regiment to which he belongs.

Revised Finding.

The Court having carefully reconsidered the evidence adduced both on the prosecution and the defence, and having also taken into consideration the points to which its attention is called by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in the letter from the Judge Advocate General of the Army, begs leave to adhere to its former Findings; but finds Lieutenant John Augustus Macdonald, Her Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, guilty of the 1st Instance of the 3d Charge.

Revised Sentence.

The Court adjudges Lieutenant John Augustus Macdonald of Her Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, to be cashiered.

Approved and Confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, and
Commander in Chief, East Indies.

Simla, 15th June 1842.

Recommendation by the Court.

The Court having performed the painful duty of awarding punishment, in strict conformity to an Article of War which deprives it of all discretionary power, begs leave strongly to recommend the case of Lieutenant Macdonald to the merciful consideration of the confirming authority.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

The Commander in Chief in India fully concurs in the opinion of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, when ordering the reassembly of the Court, that the Prisoner, Lieutenant Macdonald, was entitled to an acquittal on the 1st instance of the 2d Charge, if the words "knowingly falsely" were excepted: for therein lay the essence of that instance.

On the 1st instance of the 3rd Charge, His Excellency does not think that Lieutenant Macdonald was entitled to a favorable verdict. He voluntarily attended the Parade of his Regiment on the 13th December, and, if unable to do so again on the 14th, he should have conformed to the Regimental Orders, and reported the cause to the Adjutant, which latter duty the Court admits by finding Lieutenant Macdonald guilty on the 2nd instance.

The 3d instance should not, in His Excellency's opinion, have been brought forward.

The finding on the 4th Carge was unavoidable. Lieutenant Macdonald, while Member of a General Court Martial, had been placed in arrest by his Commanding Officer. For any impropriety in that act, Lieutenant Colonel Brough was responsible to higher Authority, but Lieutenant Macdonald's course was clear; he was actually placed in arrest, and there he was bound to remain, leaving it to be settled by proper authority whether or not the act of his Commanding Officer was legal.

The tenor of Her Majesty's Regulations certainly exempts Members of a General Court Martial from liability to return to their duty, even after sentence has been passed, except when it is probable that a considerable time may elapse before the sentence can be made known, and even then only at the *discretion of the General Officer Commanding.* The *Commanding Officer of a Regiment is not vested with any such discretion.*

As to the inspection, it is very probable, that the reviewing Officer would have postponed it for a few days, had he been solicited to do so.

Rare circumstances may require that a Commanding Officer should place in arrest an Officer of his Corps, who may be a Member of a General Court Martial; but such circumstance should not be superinduced by any immediate act of the Commanding Officer himself, as in the present case. His Excellency considers, that Lieutenant Colonel Brough acted with needless precipitancy in placing Lieutenant Macdonald in arrest. All that was immediately called for was, that the Lieutenant Colonel should have forwarded his representation against Lieutenant Macdonald to higher authority, without putting any restraint upon him in the first instance.

The Commander in Chief would willingly have attended to the recommendation of the Court, had the Prisoner not shewn, throughout, a spirit of insubordination wholly incompatible with discipline. His Excellency would remind the Court, also, that, whilst in its first sentence, it overlooked the penalty specially attached to a breach of arrest, it would have inflicted a punishment almost as deeply affecting Lieutenant Macdonald's military prospects as that which is now confirmed.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon is requested to notify the day on which this sentence shall have been made known to Lieut. Macdonald, and to order, that his name shall be struck off the Returns of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment from that date.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) H. G. SMITH, Major General,
Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) R. R. MACDONALD, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Adjutant General H. M. Forces, Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col,
Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

ALLAHABAD, *25th June*, 1842.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to appoint Major General J. Tombs to the General Staff of the Army in room of Major General Hampton, who has been reported by a Medical Committee incapable of exercising command, but in event of recovery, will be eligible to re-appointment on the occurrence of a vacancy.

J. STUART, Lt. Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.
with the Govr. Genl.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st July 1842.

Under instructions from Government, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to require, that all Interpreters to regiments be cautioned not to grant certificates of qualification to candidates for admission into the secondary school of the medical college who are unable to read and write fluently, and not to recommend as a candidate any one above the age of 18 years, or under that of of fifteen.

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th June, 1842.

No. 41.—1. The mutiny act dated the 22d day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and the articles of war dated the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, being now received, his excellency the commander-in-chief of her majesty's forces in India, in compliance with the 80th clause of the former, desires it may be notified that this act shall, from and after the date of its receipt and promulgation in general orders, become, and be in full force within the limits of his excellency's command, to the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty five, or until further orders.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th July 1842.

No. 41.—1. Lieutenant General the Marquess of Tweeddale, K. T., having been appointed by Her Majesty to the Staff of this Army, with local rank within the Presidency of Madras, the Commander in Chief in India, under instructions from the Horse Guards, is pleased to order, that when Major General Sir Robert H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H. shall have given over the Command of the Forces at Madras to the Marquess of Tweeddale, he will repair to Calcutta, and join the Army of the Bengal Presidency.

2. To all the vacancy thus occasioned on the Staff of the Army of Madras, Major General Sir B. K. Williams, K. C. B. will proceed to that Presidency, with as little delay as may be practicable, without awaiting the arrival of Sir R. H. Dick.

By order of His Excellency the commander in chief.
H. G. SMITH, major General,
Adjt. Genl H. M. Forces in India.

NOTICE.

A Post Office Packet for the Persian Gulph, by the Hon'ble Company's Brig Euphrates, will be closed on Wednesday next, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M

W. ESCOMBE,
Actg. Post Master General.

Genl. Post Office, Bombay.
25th July 1842.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, July 23d, 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

SINCE our publication of the 19th Instant, we have no Foreign Commercial intelligence to communicate, and the market rates of the produce of Europe, China, and the Straits, continue stationary at their quotations therein given.

COTTON. We understand that purchases of Broach and Surat Cotton, have been made at 110 Rs and Dholera and Gogo, at Rs 104, per Candy. The following may be quoted as the market prices of the other descriptions of Cotton: viz.

Oomrawutty.................. ...... Rs 102 at 103 per Candy
Komptah .... None.
Mangarole........................ " 80 at 85 "
Tinnivelly............................ None

WOOL. Sales are effected at 80 at 85 Rs per Candy.

OPIUM. Small purchases of Opium are being made at Rs 860 per chest. Two days since, however, the rate thenruling was 880 Rs per chest. The following is the official statement of the Import, Export, and Stock of the Drug to the 19th Instant.

Balance of former year's Importation.................Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841 to the 12th July 1842....	14,768
	16,768
Exported from the 27th October 1841 to the 19th July 1842....	12,062½
Remaining.................Chests	4,706½

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON. Bills are nominally 2s. | 0¼d. at 2s. | 0½d. per Rs at 6 months sight. Ceylon Govt. Bills, drawn at 30 days to run, have, we are informed, receded ½d.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA. Are now drawn at par.

" " MADRAS. Are also at Par.

BOMBAY BANK SHARES 24 per Cent Premium.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA. Transfers are being made at 7 per Cent Premium.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 Per Cent. Loan	1825	26.	6½ per Cent Premium.
5 Per Cent. Loan	1829	30.	
4 Per Cent. Loan	1832	33.	10¼ Per Cent Discount.
4 Per Cent. Loan	1835	26.	14¼ Per Cent Discount.
5 Per Cent. Loan	1834	35.	9 Per Cent Premium.
5 Per Cent Loan	1841	42.	At Par,

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON. Are still Nominally from 20 at 30 Shillings per Ton.

" LIVERPOOL. Stationary at our former quotations of 10 at 12 Shillings per Ton.

" CHINA. Rs 8 at 10 per Candy for Cotton to Macao, and 4 to 6 Rupees in addition to Whampoa. For Opium 3 to 4 Dollars per Chest.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

July 22d.—The East India Company's Schooner Emily, Mr. William H. Litchfield, Actg. Master, from Kurrack 4th July, Muscat 15th July.

Passengers.—Mr. Thomas, Midshipman, I. N. Mr. Lucas, Mr. Beer, Gunner, and 3 Seamen of the Euphrates Expedition, one Havildar of Marine Battalion.

Ditto.—Barque Maitland, G. Thompson, Master, from Batavia 19th June.

Passengers.—Mr. W Lowe, Surgeon.

July 22d.—Ship London, G. Johnston, Master from Sydney, 24th May.

Passengers.—William Wright Esq. William Cope Esq. Mr. Robert Eddy, Mr. William Trotter, Miss Manning.

Ditto 23d.—Ship Manlius, John Hodge, Master, from Port Phillip, 21st May.

Ditto.—Barque Mary Anne, Thos. Bolton, Master, from Singapore 16th, and Anger 20th June.

Ditto 24th.—Ship Victoria, James Mordaunt, Master, from Penang 14th June.

Passengers.—G. H. Mackay Esq. and 18 convicts.

Ditto.—Ship Earl of Clare, James Scott, Master from London 4th April.

Passengers.—Mrs Scott, and family, Miss Bartley, Miss Sheffield, Miss Sarah Scott, Doctor James Kworthy, Mr. James, I. N. Mr. Thos. Inas, Mr. James Scott.

Departures.

July 21st.—Barque Saint Vincent, John Young, Master to Madras.

Passenger.—Miss Conway.

Ditto.—Ship Marchioness of Bute, W. H. Kemp, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—W. De Charms Esq. W. Barlow Esq W. Mant Esq. Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Barlow, 3 children, and one Nurse, Doctor Bateman.

Ditto.—Ship William Sharples, William H. Jones, Master, to China.

Ditto 23d.—Ship Kirkman Finlay, John Scott, Master, to China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

July 10th—English Brig Islay, S. Gatt, from Hobart Town 8th May and the English Brig Robert Inghame, Clough, from the Mauritius 4th June.

☞ Abbotsford and Kitty arrived off Calcutta on the 9th, Pathfinder on the 10th and Malacca on the 10th instant.

July 11th—English ship Mary Somerville, R. Pearson, from Liverpool 7th April, and the English Barque *Florist*, W. Huggup, from Gravesend 23d Feb.

Per Marquis of Bute, for London—Mr. J. Farmer.

July 12th.—English Barque St. George, T. Wright from London 9th December, English Barque Hope, John Kerr from Glasgow 15th Oct. and Bombay 17th June; English Ship Ruby, T. Dangerfield, from Bristol 20th March and Portopraya 10th April, English Ship Agnes, R. P. Davison, from Ennore 3d July, and English Barque Herculean, J. Grindlay, from Bombay 26th June.

July 13th—English Ship Dartmouth, Edward Jacob, from Bombay 27th June, and the English Barque Alwyn J. Clark from Bombay 25th June.

☞ Mary Somerville, Florist, St. George and Herculean arrived off Cooly Bazar on the 13th, and Ruby on the 14th instant.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Islay, from Hobart Town.—Mrs Milner and child, capt. Milner 30th regiment, and captain A. Steel, mariner.

Per Hope, from Bombay.—Dr. Clowes, surgeon.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

The government cargo boat Kaleegungah, in tow of the iron steamer Thames, arrived off town on the 7th July via the Bhagheruttee route.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

10th—Cowasjee Family, Durham, for Singapore and China, in 3 or 4 days; Providence, Hicks, for London, in a day or two; Mountstuart Elphinstone, Stubbs, for London, in 5 or 6 days.

13th—Marquis of Bute, Lamont, for London, in a day or two, and St. Vincent, Brown, for Liverpool, in 2 or 3 days.

14th—Ida, Thompson, for New Castle, in 2 or 3 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

14th—Fattle Curreem, Nacoda, for Bombay; Currency, Parkins, and St. Vincent, Brown for Liverpool; Mary Ann, Holton, and Cowasjee Family, Durham, for Singapore and China.

MADARS.

ARRIVALS.

July 11. Barque President, Henry Sims, from Mauritiu 17th June.

Passengers.—Seventeen Natives.

July 12, Barque Sarah, W. F. Walker, from Bimlipatam 28th June and Pondicherry 11th July.

Passengers—Mrs. Adamson, J. Armitage Esq., one Native Ayah, and one Native Boy.

July 13. Barque Himalaya, Hew Burn, from Singapore, 8th June.

Do 15, Brig Laurel, William Wilkinson, from Port Louis and Mauritius 21st June.

DEPARTURES.

July 12, French Barque Bouthsook, P. Dutemple, to Pambau.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

None.

Departures.

July 23d.—Captain H. Green, 18th Regt. Madras N. I. to Ahmednuggur.

Ditto.—Lieut. G. A. Marshall, Do. Do. to Do.

Ditto 22d.—Ensign M. G Head, 24th Regt N. I. to Poonah.

Ditto 23d.—Assist. Surgeon J. G. Batho, 2d E. Lt. Infy. to Do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Serampore, on the 8th July, the lady of F. E. Elberlin esq. of a son.

At Elwall, on the 18th June, the lady of captain Codrington 46th regt N I, of a daughter.

At Benares, on the 26th June, the lady of J. T. Rivaz esq, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Friday, on the 18th July, mrs. T. D. Brann, of a daughter.

On the morning of the 10th July, at No. 2, Harrington street mrs. Frederick Bellairs, of a daughter.

On the 5th July, at the residence of R. Trotter, esq. civil service, the lady of captain E. R. Bryant, 11th regt. N. I. of a son (still born.)

At 6, Harrington Street, Chowringhee, on the 10th July, the lady of J. W. H. Ilbery, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 10th July, mrs. J. Cordelius, junior, of a daughter.

At Mozufferpore, on the 6th July the lady, of E A. Samuells esq, C. S. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At the French Rocks, on Monday the 20th June, by the rev. W. W. Lutyens, lieutenant Molyneux, 2d European light infantry, to Eliza Maria, third and youngest daughter of the late captain Jenkins.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 6th July, Joseph Spencer, the fourth son of Joseph Spencer Judge, and Ann Catherine, his wife, aged 2 years and 7 months.

At Chinsurah, on the evening of Thursday, the 7th July, of a protracted and painful complaint which she bore with Christian meekness, mrs Mundy, the wife of the rev. G. Mundy of the London missionary society.

At Dinapore, on the 1st July, Sarah, the infant daughter of mr. and mrs. D. Penhearow, aged 9 months and 18 days.

On the river, between Calcutta and Hooghly, on the 10th April, William Aberdein, esq.

MADARS.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 8th July 1842, Surgeon G. Hopkins, M. D. Medical Establishment.

At Bangalore, on the 21st June, Eliza, the beloved Wife of Major General West.

DELHI.

BIRTH.

At Delhi, on Tuesday the 12th instant, the wife of T, W. Collins, Esq, Deputy Collector, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Moradabad, on the 5th instant, at the Residence of J. C. Wilson, Esq, C. S. by the Revd. A. B. Spry, Captain S. A. Lyson, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Wall, Esq, of Hereford.

DEATH.

At Peshawur, on the 13th June, Charles Henry, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Burt 64th N. I., aged 2 months and 23 days.

AGRA.

BIRTHS.

At Agra, on the 13th instant, the Lady of Captain Macdonald, 61st Regt N. I., of a son.

At Agra, on the 19th instant, the Lady of J. W. Urquhart, Esq. of the Agra Bank, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Mussoorie, on the 9th instant, C. Newton, Esq. son of the late major General Newton, much and sincerely regretted by his friends, for his many amiable qualities

At Mussoorie, on the 9th instant, Lieut. A. Macdonald, 40th Regt. N. I.

CALENDAR,—JULY 31 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
T.	26	St. Anne.	1 23	1 38	
W.	27		1 54	2 9	
Th.	28	Battle of Pyrenees, 1813.	2 23	2 40	
F.	29		2 57	3 14	
S	30		2 32	3 49	☾ 30 7 33 A.
Sun.	31	10th Sunday after Trinity.	4 8	4 34	

THE WEATHER.

SURAT.—There was a plentiful fall of rain in the Parneira Purgunnah of this Zillah during the week ending the 30th of last month; in the Kurrode, Oolpar and Bugwar Purgunnahs there was none at all, and in the rest of the Zillah it was only partial. During the following week ending the 7th Instant, there were light showers throughout all the Purgunnas, but cultivation was still very backward, Cholera is also reported to have raged with great severity during the latter week, in the Purgunnahs bordering on Surat and in the city itself, in which the deaths were from 50 to 80 daily.

BROACH.—Heavy rain fell in this division on the 20th and 21st of last month, and during the rest of the week ending the 23rd, the weather was fine with occasional showers. During the two following weeks ending the 7th Instant no rain fell at all, and Cholera is said to have been prevalent in the Town of Broach; cultivation had made some progress during these periods, but the young crops at the date of the last report were in want of more moisture.

KAIRA.—There were light showers in every part of this collectorate on the 3rd and 4th of this month, and up to the 8th the date of the report, appearances continued favorable: cultivation had extended up to the 7th to 88,759 Beegas of every kind of produce.

AHMEDABAD.—The supply of rain in this Zillah was very scanty during the week preceding the 6th and a further fall was much required.

CANDEISH.—The accounts from this province for the two weeks ending the 26th ultimo and 3d Instant are upon the whole favorable; rain fell more generally during the last of these periods than it had yet done, and in several places the fall was abundant, tho' in others it was not sufficient; and agricultural operations in consequence still continued backward.

NUGGUR.—There was no rain in the Nassick Division of this collectorate until between the 18th and 30th of last month; during this period, however, the supply was sufficient to admit of the commencement of agricultural operations in the Kownaee, and a large portion of the Nassick Talookas. In the several Talookas of the principal division, there was very little rain during the same period, and scarcely any progress had been made in the sowing of the Toosar and Khureef Crops.

POONA.—It is reported that rain fell generally in every part of this collectorate between the 26th of last month, and 9th Instant, tho' not in sufficient quantity in some places; the reports add that Cholera had disappeared excepting in the Paubul Purgunna, and that the young crops were thriving apace.

SHOLAPOOR.—There was no rain in the Moodebehal Talooka of this Collectorate, during the last week of last month, and sowing had not yet commenced there in consequence, in the other Talookas the fall was partial and cultivation had been carried to some extent.

RUTNAGHERIE.—Agricultural operations in this Zillah were at a stand during the week preceding the 27th of last month in consequence of a want of rain; after that date there was a plentiful fall at Rutnagherie which appeared to have been general. It is also stated that the Mauritius Sugar cane at Meeria where it is extensively cultivated, as also the Country Cane, were in a thriving state.

TANNAH.—Favorable accounts of the state of the weather continued to be received from the 25th of last month up to the 9th Instant from the different Talookas of this Collectorate, excepting Bassein, Mahim, and Sunjan; where however the deficiency of rain was not so great as to be of any great consequence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I was disappointed in not finding in yesterday's *Courier* the General Order containing the result of Lieut. Macdonald's Court Martial, but, as it has been published in other Newspapers, allow me to offer a few remarks respecting this case.

This case involves only one point of Military law, as I conceive that the Court Martial acted correctly in attaching no culpability to Lieut. Macdonald's non-attendance at parade in conformity to an illegal order. But I am surprised that, when on this account the Court Martial acquitted Lieut. Macdonald of the 1st instance of the third charge, it did not also acquit him of the fourth charge, for the order placing him in arrest was equally illegal. This the Commander in Chief in India admits, as in his Remarks he has observed—"Rare circumstances may require that a Commanding Officer should place in arrest an officer of his corps, who may be a member of a General Court Martial, but such circumstances should not be superinduced by any immediate act of the commanding officer, as in the present case." The Finding, therefore, of the Court Martial should have been the following—*With regard to the fourth charge, the Court is of opinion that Lieut. Macdonald's leaving his quarters, after having been placed in arrest by order of the Commanding Officer of his regiment, for the purpose of attending a General Court Martial of which he was a member, was not such a breach of arrest as is contemplated in the * Article of War, and it does therefore acquit him of all and every part of the said charge.* For a Court Martial is bound to consider whether the act of which a prisoner is accused constitutes a military offence, and, if it does not, to acquit him.

The Commander in Chief in India, however, has observed—"The finding on the fourth charge was unavoidable. Lieut. Macdonald, while member of a General Court Martial, had been placed in arrest by his commanding officer. For any impropriety in that act Lieut. Col. Brough was responsible to higher authority, but Lieut. Macdonald's course was clear; he was actually placed in arrest, and there he was bound to remain, leaving it to be settled by proper authority whether or not the act of the commanding officer was legal." No doubt on all common occasions the safest rule by which an Officer can be guided is to obey the order he receives in the first instance and to remonstrate afterwards. But in this case the option was not left to Lieut. Macdonald, for a compliance with the order of the regimental commanding officer would have prevented him from discharging that duty to the performance of which he had been appointed by the General Officer Commanding the Division under instructions from the Head Quarters of the Army. Not only, therefore, was the illegality of the arrest self-evident, but Lieut. Macdonald had also every reason to conclude that the arrest, being in itself null and void, was not a sufficient impediment to authorize his non-attendance at the Court Martial of which he was a member. The Court Martial, held for the trial of Lieut. Macdonald, appears to have put the most literal construction on the words of the Article of War—*if any officer under arrest shall leave his confinement before he is set at liberty,*—and not to have taken into consideration whether or not the arrest itself was legal. But officers are only required, according to the Articles of War, to obey all LAWFUL COMMANDS of their superior officers, and, as therefore the order of Lieut.-Col. Brough placing Lieut. Macdonald in arrest was not a *lawful command*, Lieutenant Macdonald was not bound to obey it; and consequently his leaving his quarters before he was set at liberty was not a breach of arrest. Had, however, Lieut. Macdonald disobeyed that order without a sufficient reason, his conduct would certainly have been unofficerlike and liable to censure; but, when he merely left his quarters for the purpose of attending a Court Martial of which he was a member, it is evident that he did not commit such an act as should have incurred trial and punishment.

On looking again at the General Order, I find that I have made a mistake in the commencement of this letter, as the Court Martial has, in its Revised Finding, found Lieut. Macdonald guilty of the first instance of the third charge. It has thus decided in two instances, contrary to the Articles of War, that an officer is bound to obey the UNLAWFUL commands of his superior officers; for the illegality of the orders of Lieut. Col. Brough which directed Lieut. Macdonald to attend parade and placed him in arrest while member of a General Court Martial is admitted by the Commander in Chief in India. Dangerous, therefore, to the discipline and efficiency of an army as must be any encouragement to officers to discuss the legality of orders before obeying them, the erroneous decisions of Courts Martial are still more prejudicial. In this case an officer has been brought to a Court Martial and cashiered; and yet the two principal acts of which he was accused, and which were the cause of the sentence, do not constitute military offences. The Court Martial seems to have entirely forgotten that the rules, by which the conduct of an officer should be regulated individually, differ essentially from the principles on which his opinions as a member of a Court Martial ought to depend. It would, no doubt, have been more correct had Lieut. Macdonald obeyed both those orders; but the expediency of his complying with them was not the question before the Court Martial—but whether he was legally bound to obey them and whether therefore his non-compliance constituted the military offences of contempt of authority, disobedience of orders, and breach of arrest. The Court Martial, consequently, should have been guided solely by the Mutiny Act, the Articles of War, and the Custom of War; and, as according to them, disobedience of orders and breach of arrest must depend upon the lawfulness of the order and arrest, it necessarily follows that Lieut. Macdonald should have been acquitted of the first instance of the third charge and of the fourth charge, as the orders of Lieut. Col. Brough were obviously and unquestionably illegal.

In the preceding remarks I have taken for granted, as the Commander in Chief in India has done, that Lieut. Macdonald was in the fourth charge accused of breach of arrest. But this is not the case; for that charge accuses him only of "insubordinate and unofficerlike conduct," and the breaking his arrest is merely alleged as an instance of insubordinate and unofficerlike conduct. This observation is not a pure cavil or a distinction without a difference. For the Marquess of Hastings correctly observed in his remarks on the proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial held at Chunar. "It lies in the *discretion* of the commanding officer, what may be the amount of example necessary for the preservation of discipline; by which view he will be guided in framing the extent of the accusation"—"This is in exact accordance with the practice of British Courts of Justice, where indictments are continually preferred in terms which shall reach only a *minor* shade of an offence otherwise *capital*; so that chastisement may visit crime without being carried to what would be, in the special case, an objectionable extremity*." Whether, however, Lieut.-Col. Brough, in framing this charge, intended to restrict the accusation to a minor offence is of no importance; because, if he had wished that Lieut. Macdonald, should incur the penalty prescribed for breach of arrest, he should have worded the charge so as to bring it expressly under the Article of War. But the Court Martial was bound to take the charge as it was submitted to its investigation, and to try Lieut. Macdonald, for "insubordinate and unofficerlike conduct" and not for breach of arrest. The revised sentence, however, and recommendation shew that it was the latter offence which was taken into consideration by the Court Martial—the penalty of the former being at its discretion. It is true that it must have appeared in the course of the proceedings that Lieut. Macdonald, had left his quarters before he was released from the arrest in which he had been placed; but no rule of law is better established than that, if in the course of a trial it appears that the prisoner has been guilty of a greater offence than that for which he is arraigned, the Court cannot take any notice of such offence, but is bound to restrict its verdict and sentence to the terms of the charge submitted to its investigation. It seems evident, therefore, that Lieut. Macdonald, has been actually tried and punished for an offence of which he was not accused; and that, as the sentence passed upon him was founded either on misconception or on an infringement of the legal mode of procedure, it should not have been confirmed by the Commander in Chief in India.

I remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
CRITES.

23d July, 1842.

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* Not having the Mutiny Act for 1841 I cannot specify the Article of War here referred to.

* Hough's Practice of Courts Martial pp. 405, 406.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1842.

We have received papers from Delhi to the 13th, Agra 16th, Calcutta 14th, and Madras to the 16th instant; as also our Australian files to the 15th May and Cape to the 29th April.

A rumour is that Mr. Simson, the lately appointed Revenue Commissioner is again ordered to Surat, in Mr. Elliot's place as Judge and Session Judge and Agent to the Governor at Surat. Mr. D. A. Blane is to be our Revenue Commissioner.

PLACE AND PRECEDENCY.—A Correspondent has pointed out to us, that from the obscurity of some expressions in our leading article of Friday last, our Readers might be led to infer that we laid it down, that "a lady having precedence by birth loses it on marrying a commoner" and that the old law stating that "a woman may degrade herself by marriage," can be well explained without resorting to the distinction between a married and an unmarried woman. As we are always anxious to explain our obscurities of style, whenever they are pointed out to us, and to repair error whenever unadvisedly fallen into, we adopt with thanks and cheerfulness, the suggestions made to us upon the subject; and as the precedency question, tho' nominally a trifling one, is often of great perplexity in Society, when that important moment in an Englishman's life, "going down to dinner," occurs, we have looked deeper into the matter, and can if necessary, cite authorities for what we advance.

A number of cases that we have met with, convince us that we have done the ladies some injustice; cases which, in the words of Lord Coke, "we add, the rather for that the contention about precedency between persons of that sex is ever *fiery, furious and sometimes fatal.*" It seems then that if a woman noble by descent, takes a husband, under the degree of nobility, she retains her position and place; and for this reason it is that where the daughter of a Peer marries a commoner, she still calls herself by the honorary title which her birth has bestowed upon her. Thus to take an historic instance, the Lady Mary Wortley Montague, retained her stile and place as a Duke's daughter, after intermarriage with Mr. Wortley. So also the title and privilege of Peerage remains in the Duchess Dowager of Roxburgh, notwithstanding her second marriage to Colonel O'Reilly. Again where a foreign nobleman marries the daughter of an English Peer, as foreign nobility is not recognized in England, and only gives its members the position of a commoner, when the lady does not wish to lose the place she had already enjoyed, she calls herself by her old title, and retains her position accordingly. But a more remarkable instance of this is where the daughter of a Peer marries the eldest son of a Peer of lower order in the Peerage, in which case if the Lady is ambitious, she retains her own ducal or marquisal addition (as the case may be) and rejects that of her husband. Thus the daughter of a Duke, married to the eldest son of a Marquess, instead of calling herself Countess—which would give her a place after Countesses, will retain her style of Lady Catherine or Lady Jane, &c. which will place her before all Countesses; the Marquess of Bristol's family affords an example of this. These instances show that a Lady does not lose her birthright necessarily by marrying; but in the cases we have been enumerating, the husbands have been commoners. If on the other hand the husband be a Peer or be subsequently created a Peer, the Lady in such case acquires additional rank, but often loses considerable precedence. Thus the present Countess of Surrey, as wife of the Premier Duke's eldest son would walk before the whole Peerage of England except Duchesses and Marchionesses, but if Lord Surrey be made a Baron in his father's lifetime, as the present Duke of Norfolk was, she would become a Peeress, or would take *rank* accordingly, but in *precedence* would take her place after the youngest baroness. On this ground it was that when the Duchess Dowager of Leeds, then the wife of Lord Portmore, claimed to walk as a Duchess at the coronation of George III, it was decided against her. From this it will be seen what is meant by a woman's degrading herself, (that is, losing a grade or so in precedence) by marriage.

The conclusion therefore to which we have come is that in England, Peer's daughters retain their precedence, although they intermarry with commoners. and such precedence is accorded them in usage, Peers grand daughters, who are the subject matter of the present dispute, must necessarily be governed by the same rule according to logic, but such we believe is not the usage in England, and a much wiser rule has been adopted which jumbles up all such infinitesimal claims to precedence, as are presented by "the wives of Peers' younger sons, daughters of Baronets, wives of elder sons of Knight's" &c. &c., and which only recognizes the table of precedence in the Peerage, when any very pretty face occurs amongst the claimants.

The fact is the Table of Precedence in England affords not even an analogy to govern precedence in India. In England birth and rank are every thing, office nothing. In India office is and ought to be every thing. If English rules were to be followed here, Sir George Arthur would be preceded by his Aide-de-Camp Captain West, as Mr. Canning was, when Prime Minister by his Private Secretary Lord Clanricarde, very much to the astonishment of the republican Mr. Rush who describes the fact. But as the English gentry in India nearly all belong to the service, that is, are all officers, either of the Queen or the Company the Warrant of Precedence for India, is founded on official rank only, and neither Peers nor Peer's sons have any place allotted them. They rank according to their rank in the service, and no higher. By the same rule if a Peer were established in India as a Merchant, Lord Reay for instance, who is or was a London merchant, though courtesy no doubt would give him his place as a Peer, he would not be *entitled* to it as in England. A Peeress however, or a Peer's daughter has precedence namely, "after the wives of Members in Council," as was decided by George the Fourth himself, when this *weighty* matter was laid before him, on a reference from Madras some years ago, and the Royal Warrant of 1841 expresses the same point, in relation to "Ladies having precedence in England," and when the decision of the King upon the subject is borne in mind, we think little doubt can remain that the ladies referred to are only such as are notoriously "noble," and not the small fry, whose whereabout in the table of precedence would have to be determined by a long study of Debrett, Lodge, or other Peerage book.

For if George IV decided that no lady having precedence in England (including thereby Dutchesses and the highest ranks) should be entitled to a higher place than after the wives of Members of Council, it cannot be doubted for a moment, that the same principle of decision would not have allowed any Baronet's daughter who may be married to a Cadet to walk before the lady of the Commander in Chief; yet this is the conclusion which our contemporary in the *Englishman* is driven to adopt.

We have gone into this subject at more length than we intended: but the decision may not be without its uses. The ease and comfort of society depend very much on the knowledge of and attention to little points; it is a part of good breeding to know and to give every one his place; and inattention or ignorance of these matters by a host, destroys the sociality of a meeting. Shakespeare hits off this point with his usual felicity when he makes Lady Macbeth reproach her husband for rudeness to his guests at table—

——— "my royal lord
"You do not give the cheer to feed were best at home;
"From thence, the sauce to meat is ceremony,
"Meeting were bare without it."

Her ladyship to be sure forgot her own rule a little after when she dismissed her quests so unceremoniously with her peremptory.—

——— "at once good night:—
Stand not upon the order of your going.
But *go at once!*"

But probably our readers will agree with us in thinking that if one had the honor to be invited to a dinne

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party by a pair of royal murderers, the last objection to be made, would be that of being turned out early and abruptly.

"WANT OF THE MEANS OF LOCOMOTION NO OBSTACLE TO PROGRESSION."—Under the above very formidable heading, our Johnsonian cotemporary of the *Times*, works off an elaborated effusion, into which he has enlisted almost every polysyllable in the Editorial vocabulary, with a design to impose upon our ignorance, if he cannot convince our judgment. After a first reading of the "locomotive" article, with Johnson's folio dictionary at our side, we betook ourselves right heartily to the task of endeavoring to understand it—if we have failed, we attribute our remaining in ignorance, to the fact that the words were too long for us, and we forgot the beginning of several of his Alexandrine sentences, before we arrived at their conclusion. We understand our cotemporary to found all his arguments upon the postulate that "General Pollock's Army has been, almost since the first, without the power of locomotion in any direction." This is according to scholastic phraseology, "begging the question," for if that point be conceded to the logical Editor, there remains nothing to dispute about—but it so happens, that all other papers as well as our own with a single exception dissent from the position that there are not means of progression to be procured, if energy, promptitude and decision be had recourse to, instead of present apathy, inactivity, and irresolution. The *Times* argues throughout the article, not upon the smallness and insufficiency of the supply of baggage cattle, but upon the general absence of all means of conveyance, so that a reader who stumbled upon that paper for the first time, would naturally conclude, that there was not a camel to be had for love or money. We suspect our cotemporary's disinclination to refer back to his own columns, because sometimes they militate against his present more enlightened perceptions, but if he will oblige us for the nonce, and venture a retrospective glance at his formidable files, he will discover enumerations of some thousands of camels from time to time mentioned as accessions to the supplies already in General Pollock's camp. He argues that, because according to his numerical computations, some thousands more are necessary to constitute a full supply (judging from the numbers formerly deemed to be necessary in military movements,) "the army *will* not, because it *cannot* advance." We would, in calling his attention to what was on former occasions, deemed a fit and proper supply of camels for a given number of troops, request our cotemporary to recollect the visit to Bombay of some ostentatious collector from the interior—was not the string of camels almost interminable? How many bipeds and quadrupeds constituted the state and civil dignity of that important functionary? For illustration sake, we admit that some dozens of camels, horses, bullocks—and *donkeys*, were necessary to represent his rank and consequence—but supposing we consider the question of necessity, and ask how many would suffice for every necessary purpose, for an individual, on a forced march, or on a sudden emergency? When this question is answered, let such answer be applied to the case of a number of individuals, constituting an army, instead of confining it to one, and then the Editor of the *Times*, will see (whether he admits it or not) that what was required by other troops on former occasions, when there was no scarcity, cannot be any rule to calculate by, when there arises a deficiency in the means of carriage. Now, premising as the fact is, that all the Newspapers of India, have admitted that there were some thousands of camels, and other beasts of burden in General Pollock's camp, we present our Readers with an extract from the *Times*, showing to demonstration how hard pushed our imaginative brother of the Press must be, when he is driven to the expedient of inventing arguments for his opponents, in order to have the fancied merit of refuting them. *Times* loquitur:—

"We feel proud to think however that we of Bombay, taking the lead in this, as in other branches of human enlightenment, have made the discovery, that draft cattle are of no use to an Army—that soldiers have no business with more baggage than they can carry on their backs—and that therefore the want of Camels is no reason at all why General Pollock should remain where he is. Two of our cotemporaries have most clearly proved, that a Soldier is quite competent to carry along with him all that he requires" &c. After reading the foregoing proof of the inventive faculty of our cotemporary, we referred like men of business to our own and the other papers of the Presidency to refresh our memories upon those points: but after a toilsome, weary search, for which we have a spite against the *Times*, we only discover that the *Courier* and the other paper alluded to, advocate the necessity of great personal exertions of all concerned to make such supplies as were in our hands available for the carriage of baggage. No where is to be found a single assertion, statement or inuendo, that "draft cattle are of no use"—that "Soldiers have no business with more baggage than they can carry on their backs":—and that "a soldier is quite competent to carry along with him all that he requires."

When the *Times* condescends to be facetious, it puts forth all its powers of jocularity with a vengeance; and whilst it amuses its readers, relaxes itself from its accustomed strict adherence to vulgar matters of fact—hence arises the danger of dissent from its doctrines—People addicted to reading the *Times* in its serious moods, cannot have an idea of what strange vagaries are enacted by that distinguished print, when it runs riot, and plays at pleasantries. Now it requires the readers of the *Times*, to study the oracle, under all phases, serious, comic, and serio-comic,—properly to understand its meaning, and to enable them to separate the *real* from the *ideal*. We would sugggest the propriety of adopting some particular type for the ideal and imaginative, whereby it may be readily distinguished—we have an interest in the matter, seeing that the Editor, from not using some such expedient, has coupled our name with some of his *facetiæ*, as being the parent thereof, whereas we totally disclaim the paternity, and leave the ill-favored bantling to the tender mercies of his printing office, or any other refuge for the destitute. The questions which appear to us fairly to arise from the foregoing extract, are:—Can the Army by any means dispense with the usual complement of baggage camels? Can they by any means obtain and employ other cattle beside camels? Cannot Officers and Soldiers dispense with some portions of their accustomed baggage, on an emergency involving such vast national interests? Have the best exertions been used to obtain supplies by every person concerned? If Camels cannot be procured in sufficient numbers—cannot bullocks, horses and donkeys, be added to make good the deficiency? Our reference to "*the* Duke carrying his knapsack, if necessary," amuses the *Times*. If we gave amusement to our cotemporary upon the Ducal subject, he has amply compensated us, by affording us food for much merriment by the coolness with which he associates himself with the most illustrious company—it is a most commendable procedure, for according to the old adage, "Tell me your Company, and I'll tell you what you are," we are bound to infer that from the associations of the Editor of the *Times*, he must be a most aristocratic character. We admire his taste—but we cannot adopt his assurance. Hear what he says of his illustrious protegee *the* Duke, "the gallant veteran has adopted the view of the case we all along have advocated; he is too stiff to carry a knapsack now, and therefore he has (in his letter to Lord Ellenborough) laid the greatest stress on providing the most complete means of conveyance for the troops." A little lower down the article proceeds "the only alleviation we feel of the mortification which would otherwise have overwhelmed us is, that if we have erred, we have done so in good company,-for the Hero of Waterloo himself was led similarly astray." So the world is informed, by the highest authority, that the "Hero of Waterloo" has *adopted* the view of the case which the Hero of the *Times* had all along advocated—we have been sadly at fault in our reading of the *Times* for some months—we were silly enough to imagine that the *Times* advocated something like "Withdrawal," "Evacuation," or some such measure—the public have been deceived into that belief too, but here we are all set right by the *Times* itself quoting the sentiment of *the* Duke, who laid the "greatest stress on providing the means of conveyance for the Troops." Was this preliminary or preparatory to "Withdrawal on Evacuation"! And yet the two Heroes are said to coincide in their views. Oh! Tempora! Oh! Mores! which rendered into English, means, "Oh! *Times!* where are your morals?" The oracle then tells us he has striven to "elaborate a scheme," and lays it before a "discerning public," for approval and adoption. Premising, that "in mountain warfare, artillery is the right arm of the service," our cotemporary assigns to the officers of various grades, proportionate burthens—guns, carriages, shot—according to their respective ranks these they are to carry over "many pleasant undulations such as ferm subjeets of admiration in the Welsh and Scottish Highlands, varying from 1000 to 2000 feet in altitude." The shot he recommends "to be disposed of in the crowns of the Soldiers' Caps." This with a great deal more in the same strain of lively badinage winds up the article, and would suggest to an illnatured person that so grave an instructor of the Public would not recommend measures which he had not in some degreo tested by his own experience, and we give him accordingly every credit for having tried the operations he recommends. We don't think our cotemporary has shewn himself on this occasion "a great gun"—but he has had sad uphill work of it, in trying fruitlessly, to damp the spirit and courage of the service, by holding before their' eyes images of danger, of difficulty and of impending disaster.

Whilst we are on this subject perhaps it would be well to remind the advocate for inglorious "evacuation, that History ("that old Almanac," as Lord Plunkett termed it) refers to an old incident of one Buonaparte having crossed some trifling mountain ranges, and being of the same opinion with the *Times*, and *adopting as the Duke his rival, since has done, the views of our cotemporary*, in thinking that "Artillery, in mountain warfare is the right arm of the service;" he prevailed upon his Army to make themselves pro-tempore, beasts of burthen, and to draw guns, and very great guns too, across mountains higher than those terrors of the *Times* towering to the altitude of 1000 or 2000 feet!! *The Duke*, proved himself on the whole a better General than Napoleon, all admit except the French, and yet his ally of the *Times*, the child of his *adoption*—expresses ignorance of what the Duke would have done in his day of service—We doubt not if situated as Napoleon was, he would have crossed the Alps as boldly, and would not have allowed the spirit of his troops to evaporate, as we are culpably doing. But what could have suggested to the *Times* the idea of soldiers carrying cannon balls in their Caps? We will not believe, or let the idea near us, that in this instance he recommends it from experience, for all who know our amiable friend, the Editor, feel assured that he has never been accustomed to carry any thing in his hat, heavier than his head—and though his hallucination on the subject of the Affghan War, might suggest to some evil-disposed person that his skull was thick, we don't for our own parts believe that the contents of his hat have ever been the weight of even a moderate sized Cannon Ball.

Through extreme delicacy of feeling towards the *Times*, for which we dare say we shall obtain little credit, we altogether *abstain* from illustrating our position, that troops might march with less than their ordinary quantity of baggage, by any reference to the customs of the Highland clans; it *might* appear invidious in us to remind our cotemporary of old times, when those gallant sons of the mountain, scorning all idle superfluities of dress, descended from their fastnesses, claymore in hand, armed to the teeth, and dealing death and destruction as they rushed upon their lowland foes--surely the martial spirit of the *Times* must be aroused from its long sleep, by such reminiscences of byegone days! It *might*, we repeat, be deemed invidious in us, to remind the *Times*, that those doughty warriors, fought and conquered with very scanty wardrobes (or else old Chroniclers tell tales) that often in the demands made upon their valor, they were obliged (if the naked truth must be told) to mount *breaches* without finishing their toilettes, and if our cotemporary and other recreant sons of the soil, have departed from the good old customs of their country, and adopted the habiliments of the *Southron*--they have done so only in compliance with a vulgar prejudice fostered by tailors, and other interested persons, to the total disregard of the pleasant and the picturesque!

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE. JULY 13.

We have been unusually fortunate in our correspondence from Jellalabad, Pesh-Bolak and other places. It is given at length below and leaves us but little room for comment. Our indefatigable friend will not believe in the possibility of a retreat, while another writes on the subject in the most decided terms. It is impossible with these contradictory opinions before us to make a safe election but we cannot help clinging to the belief that the very favorable reports from Cabul, the efficient state of General Nott's force, and the certainty that one-half of General Pollock's army would be equal to the work, (and for these surely there is sufficient carriage) may yet induce the Government to order a movement in advance, as the only course which can with consistency be pursued in the present emergency, and which can effectually replace us in the position we must some time or other regain on the scene of our late discomfiture.

Camp. Jellalabad, 28th June, 1842.

"Whilst our dear friends are enjoying the luxuries and comforts attendant upon the means afforded by the use of kuss kuss tatties, punkahs, and thermantidotes, with large handsome *abodes*, we are to be found in the field, devising plans and concocting temporary tenements to prevent the baneful effects of the sun's power upon our persons, for be it known to you, that our better halves have made up their minds to the belief, that we are to return with the bloom of youth on our countenances, and that we are to be more hale and better looking than when we left the comfortable domiciles and the family circles which inhabit them in the pleasant cantonments of the Upper Provinces. Thus far had I written when the heat obliged me to throw down the pen and seek for a cooling ablution from the best of all beasts, a bheestie. To write a letter with the thermometer at 110 degrees is no joke I can tell you, and as to ease and freedom, why they are words almost obsolete with us, for the heat is more tormenting than a husband's tyrant, and more troublesome than our pay, when we get it, the smallness of which produces great difficulty in the distribution, and makes financiers of us all. So much for the preamble, and now for the news, alas! alas! The chronicler of to-day has but of little with which to feed the hungry, but such as it is, he gives it with right *gude* will. Letters from the Brigade of Pesh Bolak are daily received, and, I am sorry to say, that our friends have more than hinted at a wish to cut us, in plain English, they hesitate not in saying, that as Pesh Bolak is much cooler and pleasanter than Jellalabad they have no wish to return, and to my thinking, they will make as long a job as they can in knocking down a few small mud forts, only let them alone and they will eke out the work most systematically. As to *tackhannas* there is not a soul, from the Brigadier down to the junior Ensign, that has not his comfortable "mud hole," facilities being afforded by a good soil, plenty of water, and groves of large trees. In a letter dated yesterday, from Pesh Bolak received last evening, and which was handed to me for perusal, I find that the Chief of that fort has come down with the dust; however, that your readers may possess every information, the following is from the letter: "Fort of Gulley, near Pesh Bolak, 27th June. My dear Jerry I shall feel obliged if you will procure for me, at Jellalabad, a few necessaries as under, and send them out when opportunity offers, for it appears we are likely to remain here for some time we are very busy in destroying forts, which, about here, are very numerous, we have already made havoc with the trees, having cut down a great number, The chief of Pesh Bolak has agreed to pay 36,000 rupees, at least to give grain to that amount, whilst Sungah Kail has given hostages as security for our peaceable return through the Khyber pass, whenever we may think propar to retrograde. Some Chiefs, belonging to other forts, have paid tribute, whilst others, more obstinate left their forts and sent messengers to say they would not pay anything to us, of course these are the people whose property we destroy. The opinion is now becoming general, that we shall not go into Cabul, in this belief I cannot join, it would be an eternal disgrace to our nation, and as such I will not give credit to it. All of us have made *tackhannas*, and as there is but little duty here, we have no wish to come back to you at Jellalabad. I hear that the Troop Officers of the Cavalry got as much iron from the gates of the forts, as will serve them for years to make shoes for their horses, these are the only boys who have been in luck's way. The natives are mighty civil, and sell us boosah and barley much cheaper than you get it at—we get two maunds of the former, and 26 seers of the latter for the rupee." Why yes, we do pay through the *nose* for every thing, for in our camp we get only one maund of bhoosa, and 15 seers of barley per rupee, dear enough in all conscience, and for which we have to thank those people of the Commissariat who fatten upon the loaves and fishes, and by their mismanagement (or rather no management at all) assist in emptying our pockets and purses and filling those of their assistants ycleped Gomastas, Baboos, &c. It is a notorious fact, that whereever and whenever this class of public servants are employed to any extent, as with the army &c., the price of all necessary articles of daily consumption, becomes not only enhanced, but gradual increase goes on, until it is impossible, to allow of further extravagant imposition, and it is at this stage of the plot, that the General first hears of the murmurings and bitter reproaches which issue from the lips of a dissatisfied army. There requires a different system of management to that at present adopted for the rectifying the abuse and preventing the oppression borne by us at a time when we are least able to bear it, and it is equally essential to the state, that the strictest watchfulness and carefulness should be manifested by the heads of those departments, which by their authority and delegation, cause procuration and regulation in the disposition of our supplies. The chief requirement necessary for accomplishment is the prevention of an improper levy or a tax or tribute which has grown into general use, thereby rendering it an oppression. I need not comment further upon this subject, it is useless to do so since we find that Gomastahs and Baboos are not only classed amongst the richest, but they make larger fortunes and in less time than any other descripttion of men or servants in the employ of our Government, and as their pay is not large how is this effected? Fruit is abundant, and various in kind. The apples, of which the variety is great, are very inferior, being small in size, and very insipid. Grapes abound, but they again are inferior, being small in size. Water and musk-melons are in profusion, and I think them inferior to what are grown in India, in fact there is but little of anything that is good to be met with in this part of the world. In vegetables we have but little variety, and onions may be said to be almost the only plant or bulbous vegetable which equals what is grown in our gardens in the provinces. In the article of bread you will perhaps be surprised to learn, that we get very great number of four loaves (small ones) for the rupee. Sugar-candy two rupees, per seer, sugar one rupee per seer, rice four seers per rupee, ghee one seer per rupee, butter five chittacks, and milk (goat's) two seers per rupee, flour four seers, and soojee two seers per rupee, bazar mutton two seers per rupee, fowls two per rupee; now these are amongst the requirements of our daily supply, and I doubt not you will think the prices high enough, particularly when you contrast them with the market at Delhi. Then if we run into what we now call excesses, and indulge ourselves with a little pleasant and agreeable beverage, the cost will be for beer 60 rupees, wines (as port and sherry) 80 rupees, and brandy 100 rupees per dozen. Having given you to understand the prices of articles of consumption and necessary for our existence, I shall leave you to calculate upon the probable amount of a subaltern's monthly expences, and you may indulge your thoughts and occupy your mind in endeavouring to make out what I cannot discover.---viz., the balance likely to remain in my hands on pay day, after paying servant's wages, mess bill, and incidental expences. If you cannot make it out, but on the other hand prove a want of funds, and a deficiency, perhaps you will be good enough to raise your voice in our cause, and as a friend make known the same to our Governor and Head, and beg most respectfully that he will take the army in Affghanistan into his especial consideration, and grant us a year's batta to rejoice our hearts and assist in paying off our debts.

You may tell his Excellency when next you address him that the army will not die from starvation this year, if we only keep what we have got. There is plenty of grain in this part of the country to supply an army of any extent. A report came into camp last evening from Pesh Bolak, that a Naik and four Sepoys having been sent *at the request of a political* to be placed at a guard in a small fort, belonging to one of our dear friendly chiefs, were found on the following day tied hand and foot. The inhabitants after getting them inside the fort had shut the gate, seized upon and taken everything from the Sepoys and decamped. This is the report of to-day, but I do not vouch for its accuracy. Many things more likely have often transpired since we came to Jellalabad. Such cases, if of frequent occurrence, would not be wondered at, for we are informed that these delightful Affghans are our dear friends, and that we are not only to cherish and protect them from insult and injury, but on the other hand we are required, to stand still, and quietly allow them to injure us; if they smite us on one cheek, we are to turn ourselves round for them to smite the other also. Orthodox doctrine certainly flowing from Christian charity no doubt; this no one will attempt to deny, but I question if it will not prove, like many similar injunctions, very difficult to carry out in practice. If these people are friends, all I can say is, God preserve me from such friends. I have not heard a syllable about the prisoners since I addressed you last, but there is a report quite current and believed in, that the 22 soldiers, an Apothecary, and two women that were at Buddeeabad near Lughman, have been removed within the last few days. Our friends, the Seikhs, are pretty quiet on the opposite side of the Cabul river."

Jellalabad, 30th June, 1842.

"I have ho news no give you, we are still, as you was, under orders to return to India in September when the weather will admit of our marching. The Seikhs will not accept of the dangerous present of Jallalabad, but we shall keep them here, and in the passes till we sneak out of the country, taking care, of course, to have them in our rear, till we get through the Khyber, to receive all the pummelling the inhabitants would otherwise give us; for directly the brutes hear of our retiring they will assemble to give us a parting kick out of their country, and as we shall go out with our tails well between our legs, of course it will be all in rule and order, keeping the Seikhs *between us and danger*! bah!! it smells rank!!! Ukhbar Khan is reported to have now gained the supreme power at Cabul; and to have got the hostages into his possession. There is also a report of a deputation coming down here from him of some of the prisoners to arrange an exchange. I don't vouch for the truth of this, but even if true I suppose it will end as McKenzie's missions did. The rascal is only playing with us till the cold weather, when we *must* unfold our plans by either an advance or a retreat, and I suspect he has a pretty shrewd idea already, that we are not *coming on*. They also say Ukhbar had Shah Zeman Khan & the Kuzzilbash Chiefs in confinement the other day for a short time—just to remind them who he was. Brigadier Monteath's party are expected in about the 5th proximo, they have destroyed some forts, made the inhabitants assist and also to cut down their own trees, and the Brigadier is now sending in the wood and some grain which he collected; 37,000 rupees are to be paid by the Pesh Bolak man. The gun has also been recovered. By the way we have it up here that we are to have a medal for the Khybur affair, is this a fact? The design they say is one side General Pollock kicking an Afredi through the pass, and on the other two politicals seated on a donkey with a sack of rupees, shelling out to the Chiefs, our dearest friends. This, with the black medal of disgrace, which of course we shall get on our successful retreat to Peshawur, will look rather knowing as we march through the different stations of India. The Jellalabad and Ghuzni medals will sink into mere insignificance before these. And so there is to be a grand Army of Reserve assembled in the cold weather. I suppose the treasury is not quite low enough that Lord E. is determined to be as expensive as he possibly can: but would it not be a *leettle* more just if he would, instead of wasting the money in the force of his Army of Reserve, just send it up here and pay the troops, instead of keeping them two months in arrears, particulalry as every thing in the shape of grain, purchased from the Commissariat, is ordered to be paid for in ready cash. Or perhaps it might be better to give the money in a present of six months' batta, to the troops now serving in Affghanistan, to make up, in a small way, for the heavy losse some have met with, and the dreadful expense every one is daily put to to feed himself and cattle; however we hear that here is to be a meeting between Shere Sing and Lord E., and the latter is most anxious to shew the barbarian what an army he can assemble even now in the midst of all his troubles, and to shew the Lahore Chief the great power and resources of his nation. Of course his lordship will have the honesty at the same time to tell his dear friend and ally, that with all his power he has been obliged to withdraw two armies from Affghanistan, leaving behind in the hands of the enemy all our prisoners and hostages, including several ladies, about 20 guns, 15,000 stand of arms, lots of ammunition, stores, &c. &c., and some 60 unhappy wretches. Europeans, who were left at Cabul wounded and sick, and who are, from the latest accounts, crawling about the bazaars unheeded, subsisting upon the offal, or any thing they can pick up. And this is shewing the British power, and restoring the British name to its pristine glory in the eyes of the Affghans—fudge!!

The weather has been dreadfully hot, but there has been rain in the hills round us, and the old trap is at present very cool and comfortable."

Near Pesh Bolak, 28th June, 1842.

"The Brigade, under Colonel Monteath, is still here, but I regret to say it is now rumoured that we are to move shortly; where can we do as much good? sending into head-quarters plenty of wood, bhoosah and wheat, all of which there is little of them, besides our animals are thriving, and by this time at Jellalabad they must be greatly in want of forage. A quantity of trees have been cut down, and some forts destroyed, but the implements are so bad, that the work cannot be done as it should be. Since our arrival here we have not had a shot fired into camp, a most unusual event in Affghanistan. A letter from the Cabool Chiefs to General Pollock has been received, asking the sum he will give for all the prisoners; the reply was a most manly one, "if you really wish to come to terms, send your influential Chief down, and I will see if we can agree, and the said individual, on the prisoners being made over shall be released, if terms cannot be made, he will be allowed to go "unmolested;" this looks like business, and if agreed to, no doubt the unfortunates will be ransomed; it will be a happy day to many. The heat in tents is great, 114 in a hill tent to-day, but I am not aware of much sickness at present; of course it will tell upon the Europeans hereafter. Macgregor has been all for sometime, he works hard, and is much liked by us all. Snow, grapes and apples, come into camp every other day, and are prized.

Letters from Jellalabad mention, that on our return another force will be sent to destroy Futteeabad and Buddeeabad, the latter is across the river, which is not yet fordable, and I doubt the General again trying to cross until it is, after the loss sustained at Lalpoorah, by the Dragoons, who appear not to understand crossing a rapid river with a ford; it is beautiful to see the Affghans take our horses over, at this work they are unrivalled. A case of cholera has proved fatal in the 31st Foot hospital, the unripe fruit they eat is no doubt the cause of many men being laid up. Jaundice is very prevalent in Affghanistan, and is not easily cured, the medical men say it is caused by the cool nights after hot days, which check the bile, and prevent its flowing. Notwithstanding the fine forage here camels continue to die, and there are many in camp that will never yet to the next ground with a load upon them.

Our items of intelligence from Kabul, derived from other sources than the above, are somewhat at variance with each other; some declare that Ukhbar Khan, whose possession of the Bala Hissar is now undoubted, is gaining ground, while others maintain that his authority is on the wane; the two statements, we dare say, depend very much on the wishes of the respective writers: of facts we have that he had succeeded in obtaining a lakh and a half of rupees from Futteh Jung to enable him to pay his followers. He had endeavoured, for some time, to induce the Chief who protected Mohun Lall to give him up, but, finding words fruitless, he sent an armed party to the Chief's house, and forcibly carried him off. The greatest fears were, for a time entertained for his safety, but letters, of so late a date as the 26th June from Kabul direct, convey the pleasing intelligence that Ukhbar Khan had released him, and allowed him to return to his protector. The Sirdar's chief object seems to have been to ascertain from Mohun Lall the reason for General Pollock's declining to negotiate with him (this may be the secret of Capt. Mackenzie's failure). The latter replied, that, he could not give any information respecting the movements and intentions of the Feringhees as, though certainly a friend of theirs, he was not a servant of the British Government, By the same opportunity we learn that some influential Chiefs were preparing to pay General Pollock, a visit for the avowed purpose of negotiating with him for the restoration of the prisoners, and that they are to be accompanied by a British Officer. This is confirmed by one of our correspondents above. Strong hopes are, therefore, entertained that e'er long the safety of the whole of our incarcerated friends may be secured. Those who represent Ukhbar Khan as losing ground adduce an instance of the truth of their opinion, in the resistance offered to an act of his, by the Kuzzilbashes. It appears that he ventured to place the head of the tribe Khan Shereen Khan, under restraint, upon which the whole of his dependants, immediately flew to arms and insisted on the instant release of their Chief, a demand which Ukhbar Khan, not prepared for such a spirited demonstration, complied with at once. The feeling of many of the inhabitants of Kabul are now decidedly favourable to the English as they are said to compare with regret the ease and tranquillity they enjoyed before the insurrection with the unceasing troubles they have endured ever since; 5000 men are said to be more than sufficient to carry all before them, and surely General Pollock might muster carriage for that number.

By Letters of the 29th ultimo from Dhakka we gather, that the right wing of the 64th under Major Mackenzie, and the left wing of the 6th Native Infantry under Captain Agnew, had reached that post from Ali Musjid on the evening of the 28th. The latter wing had been relieved at Ali Musjid by the left wing of the 64th Native Infantry, in consequence of a collision between them and Yoosoof Khan's Affghan irregulars. The ebullition had cooled when the 64th reached, though not before Captain Agnew had loaded one of his guns with grape and pointed it at the Affghans. Yoosoof Khan is said to have headed his men sword in hand crying "*maro feringhee kafir*." A court of enquiry was held by Captain Agnew, and this fact is we believe recorded in evidence, and is an excellent commentary on the good faith these fellows are likely to keep with us Of course the chief will be dismissed and punished into the bargain.

On the 30th all continued peace and quiet with the exception of a warring of the elements, a storm in fact which the good people there say must be the fag end of the great Calcutta gale carried up dawk? A party of Captain Thomas's Jezailchies escorted 12 hostagas to Alee Musjid, of wom four were from Pesh Bolak, four from the Zukher Khail, a tribe until now hostile to British influence, and the remainder from other Khyber tribes.

We have been favored with the sight of letters from the force marching towards Girisk, dated Camp Kakreez 18th June 1842. The force, it will be remembered, started on the 10th from Kandahar. On first leaving they were in hopes of coming up with an enemy in front, but they fled before them, as the writer says, like a flock of Dhoombahs. They leisurely destroyed all the forts they found on their way, deriving as they went, plentiful supplies from the standing crops. The heat is mentioned as very great accompanied by hot winds; Thermometer at 112 in the tents, but nevertheless all were in the enjoyment of good health, and the sepoys in the highest spirits. Col. Wymer's instructions were to proceed to Dalla 40 miles up the Urgundab, and to destroy a strong fort there; he expected to be in quarters by the 1st July. The best spirit animates the troops, and those who have been longest in the country declare they would not care staying another year if they could but have an opportunity of revenging their Kabul comrades. This speaks volumes not only for the soldiers but for their officers. The men of the 41st, it is said, looked on with wonder when they saw the way in which the sepoys of the 42d and 43d did their duty in the action of the 29th May. The example of Sufter Jung has had a very good effect in the country west of Kandahar, and many of the chiefs are trying now to make terms consequent on a new report that the troops are not to be withdrawn.

Although we have been pretty well informed of all that has been passing in the Western division of Affghanistan, and (by the prompt kindness of our correspondents,) been enabled to lay before our readers, and communicate to many of our cotemporaries, the earliest intelligence of events in that quarter, we have but very lately learnt the real hardships which the garrison of Kelat-i-Gilzie have suffered during the period of their investment by the Gilzies. The heroic valour with which they repulsed an overwhelming enemy, on the 21st May, is now known to all India. The following, from an officer in the garrison, will lessen the wonder at their having done so, for like the illustrious band at Jellalabad, men who could patiently bear such privations as they have undergone, and remain true to discipline, are equal to any service however formidable it may appear. The garrison consisted of Captain Craigie's Regiment of the Shah's force, about 600 strong, three Companies of the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, about 250 men, under Captain Webster and Lieutenant Trotter, 40 European Artillery men, and about 60 Sappers and Miners, in all 950 men. During the whole of the six months they were completely cut off from all communication. The snow was during two months very deep on the ground, and more than once the thermometer was 8 deg. below zero. As for, doors or windows to the cells inhabited by the Officers, they were out of the question. For three weeks in the depth of winter the European Artillerymen had no meat, nothing but bread and water, and the same for six weeks preceding the relief; while the Sepoys, for nearly *four* months, had only three-quarter rations and could purchase nothing. The Officers were limited to half a sheep a day amongst eleven, and that only an apology for a sheep, for they had neither bhoosah, barley or grass to feed their small flock on. For twelve days preceding the 21st May not a man could go outside of the gates, so strictly were they watched. The strength of the fort or, as the writer says, "the hill called Kelat-i-Gilzie, for it does not deserve the name of a fort," seems to have been much overrated, as not more than one-half was surrounded by a wall, the remainder resting for its defence on the steepness of the ascent. The only artillery were three old rattle trap brass guns that formerly belonged to Dost Mahomed, mounted on condemned carriages. Not above half the garrison were engaged on the morning of the assault, which took place just as the moon went down. The Gilzies confessed to 410 killed on the spot, the greater number of whom they were enabled to carry off. We are sorry we have not been able to ascertain the names of all the Officers present, and shall be obliged to any Kandahar friend who will supply the deficiency. We can expect nothing less from the justice of the Governor-General than a full and ample recognition of the services rendered to the State by Captain J. H. Craigie and his small band through the course of a most tedious and disheartening blockade, from which, like the gallant Sale, they were relieved by their own prowess before assistance could reach them.

AGRA UKHBAR, JULY 16.

We have no news from Jellalabad worth communicating, nor, until the return of Brigadier Monteath, can we expect any. One letters confirms the contradiction given in our last, of the excesses said to have been committed at Ali Bugan.

The following General Order has just been issued by the Governor General.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Allahabad, the 11th July 1842.

The Right Honorable the Governor General has directed Major Sleeman to proceed to Bundelcund, for the purpose of instituting enquiries into the causes of the recent disturbances

T. H. MADDOCK, *Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
With the Governor General.

The following supplies the latest news from Candahar. The Bombay papers have, we see no intelligence of a later date than the 10th.

Candahar, 23rd June 1842.

"We have no news here, all is perfectly quiet. Suttur Jung has left the rebels and come in to save himself from being starved and probably murdered. Meeza Ahmed with many of the Dooranee Chiefs are said to be gone to Cabool. Reports are rife here that the order has arrived for our retracing our steps to Bukkur, but the date of our leaving this is a secret, some say soon, others not till 15th or 20th September. Well, as you may suppose Regimental Officers are not sorry to hear of it, especially those who have been here the whole campaign, paying the heavy rates for the necessaries of life they have been doing. A Kafillah of supplies is expected in now, in a day or two, the first we have had since the middle of last year. The prices sent up are as follows:—

Beer,..........	Rs.	36	Boots, per pair,....	Rs.	60
Wine,....	„	70	Shoes, ditto,......	„	40
Brandy,..	„	70	Cheeroots, per Box,	„	120

How can Officers be expected to meet these prices for four years on end, in addition to keeping up cattle Tents &c.? Why camel hire is 20 rupees per month, and to feed your own nearly if not equally expensive; a Surwan's pay is 12 rupees per month. Alas the poor Subaltern will return home poor enough."

The Extra, which we lately published, announcing the capture of the Bala Hissar by Akbar Khan, has afforded the *Bombay Times* an opportunity of cavilling at the incidental remark made by us then,—that "a move upon Cabool was now unavoidable." This the *Times* declares to be impossible from the scarcity of carriage which General Pollock's Force experience, * and asks, without much point, the Editors of those papers whose voices are for war, to remove the impossibility. When we used the word now, it was not in the sense that the *Bombay Times* takes it; we did not refer to *time*; we merely threw out the remark to shew that the circumstance of the Bala Hissar having fallen into the power of Akbar Khan, had altered our position in the country, and that we could not *now* abandon it without compromising that reputation for success, which has done so much for us, and will do more, if preserved. Whether the move upon Cabool should take place now or next year, we thought less of than that it should take place. The consequences of abandoning the country at the very moment that Akbar had succeeded in gaining possession of our last hold at Cabool, would be of a very serious nature. It would kindle the hopes of the Affghans and the Moosulmen of India, and amongst races so excitable, the transition from kindled hope to actual opposition is rapid. If too there is really anything to be apprehended from Russian and Persian intrigue, it would not be politic to leave the Affghans impressed with the feeling that they had triumphed over us. On the contrary their spirit should be broken, and the conviction forced on them, that a people so utterly devoid of resources and so disorganised, are unable to cope with the power of British India. But the abandonment of Affghanistan at the present crisis has been repeatedly shewn to be full of danger, and it were a twice-told tale to repeat now the arguments used; so forcible too are these arguments that we have little doubt they are fully appreciated by Govt., and that whatever temporary obstacles may embarrass them, they will not abandon Affghanistan, until it can be done with safety and with honor. There appear yet no distinct signs of a move upon Cabool. The Jellalabad Force continues in the same terribly-inactive position that it has occupied for the last three months. The only symptom of a forwarded move that we can perceive is, the detaching Brigadier Monteath to the Pesh Bolak Valley, tho' even it is not a very decided one. It has, however, the appearance of action.

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* And which, from recent letters, appear to have been exaggerated, at least there appears to be a distinct difference of opinion as to whether there is too little carriage, or too much baggage. We should like to see the question practically tested, and an attempt made to move on.

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and may be followed up by further operations. As fa, as any inference is deducible from the Brigadier's prorceedings, little opposition may be expected from the Affghans, who will, in all probability, yield to the storm as they did before. As regards the question of carriage, we think the appointment of a Committee to decide upon it, would be desirable. It is evidently nicely balanced, which may render the General unwilling to incur the responsibility of deciding. A Committee would naturally feel this less.

Private letters still speak of a retreat, and the return of Colonel Wymer to Candahar strengthens this view. One of our correspondents, whose letter is given in another column, also speaks of reports at Candahar being in favour of the measure; but the Army of Reserve and the exertions making by Government for carriage cattle, confirm us in the belief that whether it be two months or more hence, the ultimate destination of the Jellalabad force is Cabool. There is, however, a further consideration - the Governor-General, it is believed, has thrown himself a good deal upon the home Ministry, and therefore the arrival of a mail may upset all his previously-formed views. At present a good understanding subsists between the Courts of St. James and St. Petersburgh, and it is far from improbable that the question will be settled between them. The English ministry may prevail upon the Russian to forbear from interfering with Persia, or urging that power to tamper with Heerat, and in return for the stipulation, agree themselves to withdraw from Affghanistan after vindicating our honor. However, little affairs may be managed on this side of the Cape, all those of importance will be determined on the other side, as the present one is.

AGRA.—We regret to announce the death of Lieut. A. Macdonald of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, which took place at Landour, on the 9th instant, under the following circumstances. He left his house in the evening, with the intention of dining at the Club, having previously sent on his Syce. He did not, however, go to the Club, or return home that night. In the morning the appearance of his horse, with the saddle &c. soiled, caused suspicion, a search was set on foot, and after some time Lieutenant M——— was found down a Khad, quite dead. He had fallen upwards of a hundred feet—near the place where Major Blundell was killed,—and was taken up with his skull much fractured. It was the opinion of the Medical gentleman who examined the body, that the Lieutenant had been seized with Apoplexy, and in that state had fallen over the precipice.

We regret also to announce the death, on the same evening, of Mr. Newton of the Preventive Service and son of the late Major-General N.——.

We are sorry to learn that some apprehensions are entertained of the safety of Captain O'Brien since his second attempt to reach Saugor from Jhansi.

Captain Hugh Frazer has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant Cunningham in the lucrative appointment of Engineer at Lucknow. He takes charge of the Office on the 20th instant.

JULY 14.

A Letter from Brigadier Monteath's Detachment communicates the following items. We are glad to find that the excesses imputed to the troops are so thoroughly unfounded.

Camp Goolai Farts 29th June 1842.

"We have made a move in the full expectation of crossing swords with the Affghans but it wont do, they wont fight even now, behind their forts, but as we approach they run. We left Jellalabad on the evening of the 17th, on purpose to punish the villains of this valley, who attacked Ferris. Our first stage was Ally Bagaun, where some camp-followers &c. in searching a village, found a quantity of European and Sepoy traps, plundered from the 44th and 37th Regts., they gave information and before you could say stop, the Sepoys, Jazailchees, and Europeans were in the place turning every thing upside down and finally burned the place and it was you will say right. *However we tried all we could to stop it, in vain—twas the impulse - the ebullition of an instant and all was over. Of course most exaggerated accounts were given of all this,* but the facts are as I state and no acts of any violence whatever occurred. It was reported in Jellalabad that the Europeans commenced it but that is wrong. The village was almost sacked ere the Europeans, after a night-march, were awake. *By some most extraordinary occurrence all the force left Jellalabad under the idea that the expedition was one of plunder and destruction and this occasioned the Ally Bagaun affair.* We arrived here on the 3rd day, and found all the forts (25) of the Goolai Tribe deserted, however we got quantities of Grain, Boosa and Wood and have quite destroyed the valley. These were the most desperate in Ferris' affair, and got most of the plunder. Pesh Bolak itself, about 1½ mile long, is a *heap of ruins having been shaken down by the Earthquake; it is almost filled with Hindoos and from it we now get our supplies.* Ferris' lines lay between this and Pesh Bolak, they are *completely destroyed and the graves of poor Douglas and Pigou, which were visited the other day, are empty, the contents having I hear been burnt by these villains with some degrading ceremonies.* Would that we could catch them but they have flown to the mountains. We take our route back to Jellalabad to some more offenders who are to be punished. Our force consists of 1st Light Cavalry, Abbott's Battery, Sappers, H. M's. 31st, 33d, and 53d Regiments N. I. and Ferris' Jezailchees.

AGRA.—We are happy to learn that at the sale on Monday last of shares composed of fractional privileges arising out of the late increase of capital of the Agra Bank, the whole of the *new* stock was purchased at the average rate of Rupees 676 5-10 per share, which is equal to something more than 35¼ per cent premium.

We were going to Press when a letter reached us, from which we hurriedly extract the following. The letter is dated Jullalabad, June 30th.

"The General is quite well.

We are fortunate in our weather; 7 per cent of our men only are in Hospital and few bad cases. Plenty of Beef, Mutton and Poultry, Atta and Wheet for 3 months, and Barley and Bhoosa coming in fast. The Force is in every respect effective, Thermometer at day-break 73. Officers ride through the Khyber with a very small escort of Horsemen. Ali Musjid is garrisoned by 5 Companies of Sepoys and 13 Guns."

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

The following is extrcted from a letter dated July 7th, from a highly respectable indigo planter at Kishnaghur: –

Kishnaghur, July 7, 1842.—"Since I last wrote you, we have thank God experienced a favorable change in the weather, and the water is fast drying out of our indigo fields. We have had no rain since the 28th ultimo in this quarter, and though the sun has not been very powerful, it has been sufficiently so to do much good. We have all lost quantities of plant by entire submersion, and much has been reduced to a fourth of its previous quantity by water lodging in it temporarily. The plant on the high lands looks dreadfully stunted and poor, still it is reviving, and if we are not visited with another "*bullee*," we may make three-fourths of last year's outturn. I wish some of your Pubna correspondents would tell us what produce they are getting.—Hurkaru, July 11.

We yesterday received from the Cape, a file of *De Zuid-Afrikaan*, of date as late as the 29th of April, several extracts from which we have inserted in another column. Some apprehension had been entertained, of an outbreak of the Kaffers on the frontier, but the decisive conduct of Col. Hare, the Lieutenant Governor, had prevented the anticipated disturbances, and re-established tranquility.—Ibid, July 12.

A letter from Cawnpore mentions, that the Governor General's camp is to be prepared for him, at that station, by the 1st October. —Ibid.

THE SUNYASEES.—This class of mendicants was not formerly allowed to peregrinate the more respectable portions of this city, but was strictly confined to what may appropriately be termed the native town. The case, under the exceedingly liberal surveillance of the present police system, is far different. These fellows, who are almost generally thieves, do not even limit themselves to the streets, but even presume to apply for alms at the gates and doors of private residences. How long such an insult to common decency will be permitted, it is impossible to say. Very sage local enactments are being continually passed—the purport of them is made known generally to the police, but as regards the enforcement of them, *that* is entirely out of the question. Witness, for instance the regulations passed relative to mendicants, lepers, tiled huts, bawling of chowkedars, *cum multies aliis*, and then remark in what manner they are attended to.—*Ibid.*

Letters from Arracan mention, the death, on the 1st instant, of Lieutenant Robert Martin, of the corps of Engineers, on detached duty on that province. This casualty promotes Second Lieutenant Alexander David Turnbull, Officiating Assistant to the Superintendent of the Doab Canals—*Ibid, July* 14.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.—On Sunday last, while the *City of Poonah* was dropping down the river from Howrah with the intention of taking a fresh birth up somewhere near the Esplanade, she got foul of the *Herculaneum* of Liverpool about 4 P. M., the pair then drove and as the tide made at 5 P. M., got foul of the *Saxe Gotha*, another Liverpool vessel. In this position, with the *Herculaneum's* jib-boom in her main-rigging, and the *Saxe Gotha's* in her fore did the *City of Poonah* continue till near mid night, when the tide breaking she managed to get clear. The *Herculaneum* and *Saxe Gotha* have both lost their jib-booms, besides sundry other damages. The *City of Poonah* has fared better, her damages being but trivial.

The *Saxe Gotha* to-day got also foul of the *Narwal*, French ship, lying in at the moorings, the Frenchman sustaining some damage about his bulwark, &c. The *Saxe Gotha* and *Herculaneum* were both along side one another on the ebb tide and not getting clear during it, swung round together and have now in consequence got a turn in each others chains.—*Englishman, July* 12.

An attentive perusal of our files of *Le Cerneen* and *Le Mauricien*, does not supply us with many fresh facts, but the papers are still by no means devoid of interest. They are discussing with a good deal of spirit and intelligence the draft of an act imposing advanced duties on Wines and Spirits to meet the expence which Government must incur in promoting the emigration of Indian labourers. It is shewn that the sum which the proposed tax will yield is greatly in excess of that which the Government must disburse.—The *Mauricien* mourns over the destruction of the *Madagascar* steamer so long employed between Mauritius and Bourbon—a loss rendered more poignant by the fresh proof of the advantage of steam which is furnished by the arrival of the *Memnon*, steam Frigate, from England, after a passage of two months and ten days.—The *Cerneen* announces that M. Welter, the operatic singer, who proceeded to France on a recruiting expedition is coming out with a goodly *corps lyrique*. It was therefore hoped that the fortunes of the theatre would look up again.—Lord Ellenborough has earned golden opinions of the planters by taking up the Coolee emigration question immediately after his arrval here. The examination of some returned Coolees, as taken in the presence of Captain Durband, is published at length.—The office of Protector of the Coolies at Mauritius is, it, is said, to be filled by Mr. Anderson, owing to the desire of Lord John Russell, in which Lord Stanley shares, to serve that gentleman. The *Cerneen* objects that Mr. Anderson is totally ignorant of Hindostanee or Bengalee, and is consequently quite unfit for the office.—*Ibid, July* 13.

We have news from Lahore which, at this juncture we consider of more importance than we might have deemed it but a few months since, for the event announced may be productive of consequences in the Punjab which may materially affect our present relations with the Lahore Court, if it cause any revolutionary movement hostile to the Ruler Maee Chund Koonwur, the mother of the late Nao Nehal Sing, has been murdered by her own slave girls!—a very singular occurrence (with reference to the perpetrators) to say the least of it. She had a strong party in the Punjab; and our readers may recollect that she had some time since an agent here, in Calcutta—Adjeet Sing—who though not received as such by Government, received nevertheless some sort of encouragement, denounced by us at the time, from a certain petticoat governed conclave then influential in Government House, and one which we never hesitated to denounce when it was in its fulness of power, and when there were not wanting those who cringed to it for the sake of their little selfish interests. Time will soon show whether the above-recorded murder will lead, as we expect it will, to serious disturbances in the Punjab; but if it should do so, it may not be possible for us to remain neutral and then the army of reserve may prove useful in a contingency which was not expected at its creation.—*Ibid, July* 14.

The following are the prizes drawn at the 5th day's drawing of the Second Calcutta Lottery at the Town Hall, this day, the 13th July, 1842:—

Nos. 2282 and 2700 Prizes of 1000 Rs. each.
No. 4779 Prize of 500 Rs.
Nos. 3494 and 2099 Prizes of 250 Rs. each.
Nos. 3076 1443 4433 7 1869 4753 3548
3109 393 615 549 3452 3227 4844 3797
3017 695 and 1957 Prizes of 120 Rs. each.

MADRAS.

We are indebted to a Correspondent, for the following account of the late capture of the Fort of Murchir in the Nizam's territories; it seems very strange that a stronghold like this of European construction should be allowed to exist, useless and untenanted, till seized hold of and turned against us or the Nizam by a party of desperadoes. We are glad to find that it has now been dismantled; a course which ought to be adopted with all these old useless Forts.

"The Nizam's force ordered to take possession of the Fort Murchir, have returned to cantonments. On its being ascertained that only 40 Arabs garrisoned the stronghold, Capt. Adam 6th Infantry, commanding, proceeded to take possession by escalade. The Arabs opened a brisk fire on the escalading party, who, taken by surprise threw down the ladders, and commenced firing into the fort. The skirmishers directed to cover the escalading party, wounded several of the latter The whole party soon became confused, and refused to obey their Officer's command. The latter behaved nobly placing with their own hands the ladders in the ditch, but failed in prevailing upon a Sepoy to descend or assist. This party was commanded by Captain Parker. Two feint attacks were at the same time made. That commanded by Captain Adam behaved well, and succeeded in passing the second gate, Captain Balmain of the Artillery showed a noble example to his men. He had fired shell and round shot into the fort the previous day and night, and now joined Adam's party. With his own hand he killed one and wounded another. On the retreat being sounded from the escalading party, Captain Adam's also retired The Arabs had 3 killed and 3 wounded. The Sepoys 17 killed and 50 wounded. The Officers most miraculously escaped. The Arabs surrendered shortly after the engagement, and are now in irons, and being tried for their lives. Captain Adam's plans are allowed to be remarkably good and had the Sepoys made but one rush to the ditch, few or none would have been hurt. The fort of Murchir is of European construction, exceedingly strong and had never before been taken, being deemed impregnable against a native power. It has now been destroyed." Spectator, July 16

We regret to announce the death at Paumbam on the 9th instant, of Lieut. W. W. WHELPDALE of the 19th Regt. N. I. This casualty promotes Ensign A. T. WILDE to the superior grade.—*Athenæum July* 16.

AUSTRALIA.

PORT PHILLIP.

THE IMMIGRANTS.—The communications which we have for sometime been receiving, reflecting in strong terms upon the authorities for suffering—in fact *encouraging* the lazy habits of the greater number of immigrants employed upon the public roads, induced us to make minute enquiry upon the subject, by which, and our own personal observation, we soon discovered that our correspondents, instead of having exaggerated the state of affairs, had not even gone so for as truth would have warranted. We, in consequence, on the 12th Instant, offered our own comments upon the lavish expenditure of the public funds to support idleness, and encourage that refractory spirit whose existence was then indicated by certain expressions and other symptoms not to be mistaken, and which has since displayed itself in open rebellion against the laws, and the peace and safety of the people. The disgraceful exhibition, on Tuesday last, by the ignorant and impudent mob who paraded the streets of our town, calls in the most imperative manner upon Mr. La Trobe, the Head of the Provincial Executive, to adopt some stringent measures by which such a lawless dispaly may be prevented in future, for as assuredly as it again occurs will the ringleaders be encouraged, and, instead of their recent lawless threats, open violence both to life and property will be the inevitable consequence. The means of effecting this desideratum, is by laying down a well matured, equitable system of management, and by carrying out its principles by a rigid supervision. The cause of the "strike" on Tuesday has been attributed by themselves to the intimation from the Government that the wages of each who had not a family of more than two children should be reduced 4d. per day, and, without passing an opinion upon the justice or expediency of such a reduction, under all the circumstances of the case we do most distinctly assert, that the alteration should have been maturely considered before it was attempted, and after it was resolved upon it should have been put in force, as the credit of the Government was at stake that its purposes should not be defeated by such a cabal as has raised its opposition. If the same rate of wages which has hitherto been paid be still continued, of course the insurgents have gained a victory, and triumphing in past success they will naturally, instead of complying with a *reduction*, boldly venture upon making a demand for an *encrease*; and, therefore, should the authorities give way in the present instance, they will discover when it is too late, that it would have been the best and most creditable course to have observed the old adage, "guard the beginning of events." In speaking of the lawless mob who paraded our streets on the late occasion, we would not wish to be understood as applying our observations to all the individuals who were then in procession, as several were forced to take a part contrary their own inclination, having been compelled to leave to their work by the solicitations, and in several intances the threats of the originators of the outbreak, but, in speaking of the whole generally, we may safely say that such another specimen of ignorance, and every thing that can render human nature degraded, could scarcely be again witnessed in any other part of the globe. They have come from the inland—almost impervious recesses of the mountainous districts of the south of Ireland, knowing little except what untutored instinct teaches, and directed by no other law than the impulse of a savage passion. We are well aware that many have been seduced from their homes by the misrepresentations of emigration agents and other interested parties, but we also know and these very men who have been the ringleaders in the late "strike" cannot be ignorant, that scarcely one of them was ever before in a situation where they might be so comfortable. Even the ablest and best labourers of the peasantry of England, Ireland, and Scotland, do not receive more than one shilling a day, out of which they have to pay house rent, and provide food and clothing for themselves and families, and besides, work hard from morning to night; here they have 3s. 4d. a-day, and food as cheap as in almost any part of the world; only *a very moderate* quantity of work is required in return, and they are at liberty to make their present situation a conveniency until they can enter into a better arrangement. As a proof that they are themselves aware of their present advantages, we may mention what we ourselves know to be a fact, that one of the men, who was the most prominent of the disgraceful characters who figured on Tuesday last, refused, only a few days previously, £35, with free house, rations, &c. for himself and wife! and, to shew also that they do not consider themselves hard wrought, we may adduce another example of one – also of the ringleaders, going to a ship-mate and endeavouring to persuade him to get upon the public works, as "he would only have to pass a part of the day with a shovel in his hand and come home with £1 in his pocket on Saturday night." There are many other instances which we could adduce to shew the characters of the refractory, misguided creatures, but will at present only add, that the authorities will have themselves to blame for incurring the public censure, if they do not exact a fair and reasonable portion of labour from these people, so long as they are employed upon the public works; and when they will not accept an equitable remuneration for their work in private service, or when they evince dissatisfaction with their present allowance, let them be discharged to seek employment where they may, with the distinct assurance that they will not be again assisted out of the public funds.—*Herald, April* 26.

PORT ARTHUR TENDERS.—The graziers throughout the island will be glad to hear that the government have accepted Mr. Henry Baynton's tender for the supply of meat to Port Arthur. By this arrangement some £15,000 or £16,000 will be spent in this island, instead of its being sent elsewhere to purchase meat. The tender will commence from the 1st of June next.

BROWN'S RIVER.—The Church at this place was opened to the public on Sunday last, it was very much crowded, and the Rev. Mr. Freeman, who has been inducted to the parish of Kingboro', delivered a very impressive and appropriate address on the occasion.

INQUEST.—*On Thursday last an inquest was held* at the Jolly Hatters, Melville-street, before W. Champ Esq., upon the body of Christiana Smith. The circumstances attending this case are of a very remarkable nature. It is not more than a fortnight since the husband of the deceased expired suddenly, and an inquest at the same inn was held upon his body. And now we have to record the sudden death of his wife, who was found dead at her residence. From the evidence given in at the inquest, it appeared that the deceased was very much addicted to drinking, but during her husband's lifetime, she was restrained from those excesses which her natural inclinations would have led her into. But that restraint being withdrawn, she has so far indulged herself in that injurious habit, that has proved the death of thousands, that the jury returned a verdict of suffocation from drinking.—*Hobart Town Advertiser, April* 26.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SYDNEY MARKETS, APRIL 30.

Wheat.—This trade has ruled dull during the week, scarcely any business having been transacted; a small parcel sold at the Corn Market, realised from 5s. 6d. per bushel.

Flour.—Prices at the Mills are, Barker's Mills:—fine flour, 21s. per 100lbs, cash, 20s.; seconds, 18s. cash, 17s; ration, 16s, cash 15s; bread, 5d to 6d per 2lb loaf; fine biscuit. 26s per cwt.; second ditto, 21s ditto; Sydney Company's Mills:—fine flour 21s per 100lb, cash, 20s; seconds, 18s. cash, 17s: ration, 16s, cash, 15s.

Maize.—in request; the quotation being from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel.

Tea.—Market heavy, buyers will not purchase beyond their actual wants, sales small, prices varying from £5 to £6 10.

Spirits.—B. P. Rum.—Transactions exceedingly limited, prices the same as before.—*Gin*—Sales confined to twenty hogsheads tinted, for shipment, at 2s.; eighty cases at 16s; fifty half cases at 7s 6d. The stock of this article is fast decreasing. In arrack and foreign rum nothing to report.

Brandy.—Market quiet, no change has occurred; low qualties, of which the stock in bond principally consists, without enquiry.

Beer and Ales.—In draught the sales since our last have been, 90 hogsheads Meaux's porter, at £4 4s.; 30 hogsheads Howe's, at £4; 50 hogsheads Taylor's at £5, 6s.; and 80 hogsheads at £5 5s; in ales we have no sales to report In bottled, the sales have been about 1200 dozen Dunbar's at 11s. 3d.; and 900 other bottles at 8s. 6d.

Sugar.—The sales have been large; the cargo ex *Fair Barbarian*, changed hands at £35 per ton, and considerable other quantities at from £30 to £37, which has given great firmness to the large holders, who are not anxious to realize, and advanced rates may be expected.

MELBOURNE.

It is impossible to give a correct general report of the market at the present moment,—when Sheriff's sales would belie the prices quoted by the merchants and graziers, and admitted by them to be fair marketable charges:—for instance—a lot of fat cattle were sold by the hammer for cash one day this week, at an average £3 10s. each;—while the butchers and extensive graziers quote £6 for the same weight of carcase. Mercantile goods are at the same uncertain figure. We may notice a few alterations which have occurred since our last commercial notice.

IRON (assorted) has been sold in large quantities by auction for £7 5s.

LEAD is scarce, and has risen in consequence, and has recently been sold at £45.

IRISH PORK has taken a rise, and is likely to be dearer the present price is from £4 4s. to £4 10s.

MAIZE is also scarce.

THE TEA MARKET remains stationary.

TOBACCO, of good quality, is sought after,

SALE OF ALLOTMENTS.—Mr. Reeves sold on Tuesday last, several allotments of 27 feet frontage to King street at from £1 13s. tp £2 5s. per foot: also, an allotment with thirty seven feet frontage to King and Lonsdale-streets, at £2 12 6d. per foot.

SALE OF TIMBER AND OATS.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Barrett sold a quantity of V. D. Land timber, at the following prices:—Battens, 18s per 100; joists, 13s. per ditto; broad paling, £1 per hundred; also, oats at 5s. 6d. per bushel.

CAPE.

THE CAFFERS.—It has been our endeavour to ascertain from every possible source, on which we place dependence, the actual state of the country on our border, and the grounds there are for that apprehension which is generally felt on the frontier, of another extensive inroad of the Caffers into the colony. In the course of our inquiries, some rather startling facts have been brought to our notice, and from which, it seems evident, that within the last three months, the authorities and the border inhabitants have been sleeping, as it were, on the very brink of a volcano. The Caffers have been ripe for mischief—and nothing but the occurrence of some fortuitous circumstances amongst themselves, have diverted them from again lighting up a flame of discord along the whole length of the Caffer boundary. The crisis has, however, passed and we believe there is no actual danger—beyond the usual amount of robbery—at the present moment to be apprehended.

It is extremely difficult to believe that the authorities here can have been in the dark on a subject in respect of which it is their duty to be pefectly informed. But incredible as this may appear, such seems to be really the fact. Even at the presant moment, when the whole country from the sea to the Turka is in excitement from the effects as it may be said, of the receding waves, the Lieut.-Governor returns from Fort Beaufort, with the old assurance that "all is tranquil," and that the usual professions of amity have been made to him by those who are continually by their emissaries committing aggressions upon the Colony, and who have been meditating designs which, had they not been accidentally thwarted, would have resulted in mischief the extent of which it is not easy to calculate. If the office of the Lt.-Governor here be merely to bolster up the present border policy, then the colonists have a duty to perform also, and from which as they value the prosperity of the Colony and the safety of themselves and families they must not shrink. If the executive here does not fulfil the expectations of the public it is necessary that the cause of the inefficiency should be ascertained and at once removed. Whether it be in men or measures is of little consequence to the parties—it is sufficient that the machine of government does not work as it should do to call for an effort on the part of the people to correct the evil. And they have the power to do this, they have now a strong government at home to appeal to, and they may depend on it that their representations, if supported by reason and justice will not be made in vain. We shall shortly advert to this subject again – the press will we trust ever fearlessly do its duty, and continue in spite of the opposition of self-interest and the manouvering of party, to bring before the people the real state of affairs in which they are so deeply interested.

From respectable persons, residing in the several localities to which they refer, we have received communications from which we make the following extracts:—

Mancazana, April 11.

"The whole of the Mancazana and upper Konap, is in an exicted state at this moment, from the numerous robberies which have taken place. There is an evident design, to cripple our resources by depriving us of our horses, which are now most daringly sought for, apparently in preference to cattle I know three farmers who have lost horses who will not go to Beaufort to report. There is no use, they say, in going there merely to be told they are irreclaimable—or, if the spoor is visible to them, 'that there were no policemen at hand, so many being away engaged.' The Dutch farmers are decided in opinion that another outbreak is at hand,—but they solemnly protest that they will not attend to any demand which may be made for their services, having been so ill-requitted on former occasions, Some are talking of removal in to the interior, and others are planning a rendezvous where they may defend themselves in case of attack. The English are also talking of a similar plan.

The illness of Tylia is causing great alarm amongst the richest of the Caffers. Many are threatened with charges of having bewitched him—even his step-mother Suta, Sandilla's mother, has been pointed at she being rich in cattle. Either she, or others, in the event of his death, will, as the Caffers significantly term it, "be eaten up."

Several Caffers have been traced, within the last few days, into the Kromme Bush. Some cattle have been carried off from the Kaga, the farm of Sir Andries Stockenstrom, and three horses from that of Mr. Gordon Nourse. These have since been traced into Cafferland.

Fort Peddie, April 11.

We have had a great deal of trouble in this neighbourhood, but I am glad to say that no blood has been shed. At 8 o'clock on Friday night a report reached here that the whole of Pato's and Cobus, people were marching to attack Kama. The whole country was in an uproar, and the people were assembling from the other side of the Kieskama. The Resident Agent Shepstone was promptly here with ten of this policemen, and when Poto's people heard this they retired from the position they had taken, just over a hill which screened them from view. The other party, old Quanga's tribe, was brought to a parley, and by this means the attack was prevented, though Kama had of course prepared to defend himself.

The cause of this originates in a man of Pato's tribe having abandoned the chief and sought refuge with Kama. It seems that when the small pox was raging among Quanga's people, a Caffer, named Jan, caught the infection and was barbarously murdered by three men belonging to that tribe. The son, brooding over his father's death, had been enquiring why he was thus killed; this has caused a bad feeling, and the party, not satisfied with the death, of the father, have sought his also, and also to seize his cattle. He fled therefore to Kama for protection, and the wrath of his presecutors is now diverted from the man to him who has given him refuge.—When this man fled with his cattle, Kama's cattle were in the Colony, and the Caffers sent a party of more than 20 men, all armed with guns, into the Colony in pursuit of him. The cattle also of the people who murdered this man's father are also in the Colony, they having obtained a pass some time ago to remove them, having heard that the charge was likely to be brought forward against them. Of course this circumstances were not then known or the pass would not have been given. This, however, is not of much importance as without passes the Caffers are constantly passing and repassing the boundary at Caffers Drift. These are only a few of the particulars:—but the whole country is in an uproar, and it seems very certain Umkei and Pato will be at war before long. I have been among the Caffers many years, but matters are in such a disturbed state now that it is not in my power to explain them. Pato, amidst all this, is in the colony, having left this as he says, to be out of the way till things are more settled, but if he is treated properly he will soon be sent back with all his cattle, until he knows better how to behave himself."

Another letter from the same neighbourhood, and of the same date, states as follows:—

"I am under the painful necessity of informing you that a lot of guns of a superior description, marked Levick on the lock, and silver mounted, with cheekpiece on the butt, have lately found their way into Cafferland, and a great many are already in the hands of the Caffers, who now find that the common musket soon sets out of order. A black cloud is gathering over the boundary, and will, perhaps, discharge itself on our now prosperous farmers of Albany. So late as last Saturday, a large body of Pato's and Kama's people, assembled near Newton Dale, Mission Station, to settle a dispute, and among them, it is supposed, they did not muster less than 500 guns.

Those who supply these guns are little aware of the mischief they are doing. The Queen of England sends troops 10,000 miles cross the sea to protect this frontier. Many of them have left behind them all that is near and dear to them, wives and families, and I would fain ask whether the lives of these men are to be sacrificed by means of guns supplied to savages by traders of Graham's Town? To such persons I would say, pause, pause, before you sell another gun, and ask yourself whether, in justice, you dare to place so dreadly a weapon in the hand of a savage, to be used against the men sent to defend you, or against the border farmer, who is the main prop of the country, and by whose exertions you derive your subsistance? I am aware that there is no law to prevent this sale, but if there be no law, does it follow there should be no conscience? The Governor, doubtless, has power to prevent this, but living at a distance of 600 miles from the frontier, he cannot be aware of what is actually going on there. He has power, and I would humbly advise him to use it, by taking into his possession, every pound of gunpowder that can be found in the Colonel and placing it in safe custody in the Government magazines.* It is the arms and ammunition now in possession of the Caffers, which make them so unsettled. They do not scruple to defy the Colony, and say they can seize the cattle of the Coloniste whenever they please, and having horses, can do it speedily. I have hardly occasion to tell you that they seem almost ripe for another inroad into the Colony. They are daring beyond belief. They have attacked the Fingoes, though living under the guns of a British Fort, with a garrison of upwards of 100 men. Our treaties are trampled under foot and our Missionaries are spending their strength for naught. These are the fruits of impolitic measures, and of gun selling. Our Government has been faithfully warned, and for the sixth time I now warn them, that by inefficient measures they are hazarding the lives and property of the inhabitants of the Frontier.—*Graham's Town Journal April,* 19.

Information from another source gives the number of armed Caffers assembled to attack Kama as at least a thousand. To meet these Kama's followers amounted to about 300 men. A detachment of troops have been since despatched to this neighbourhood.

A letter from Cafferland states that two Caffers have been killed and a third severely injured, by an explosion of gunpowder.

We are informed that Mr. G. Whitehead, a Caffer trader, has been warned by the chief Kreili, to leave Cafferland. We also hear that a Dutch farmer, residing in Oliphant's Hoek, has been advised by a friendly Caffer, who is said purposely to have come out of Cafferland to warn him, to remove his cattle to a place of safety. Jury Lombard, the Field cornet, residing on the Fish River, has reported, as we understand, that two farmers and their families lately arrived at his place with all their moveable property, and who stated that they had left their farms in consequence of hearing rumours of another Caffer war. Lombard, as we are told, has also reported that 3 shots were lately fired at a farmer, named Barend Bester, whilst herding his cattle at Koes's drift farm. We have heard other reports, to which, however, we do not attach so much authenticity as to those we have just mentioned. Let it not be forgotten that the late Caffer irruption broke roughly upon a dream of fancied security.—*Ibid.*

Intelligence has reached Graham's Town, that the Corannas have lately made an attack upon the Bechuana chief, Sikonyella, and succeeded in carrying off about 1509 head of cattle and 2000 sheep. The Corannas are called the Arabs of Southern Africa.—*Ibid.*

THE CAFFERS.—The Lieut.-Governor quitted town again on Monday for Fort Beaufort, whither he had been suddenly called by the unsettled state of the Caffers on our immediate border. The cause of this journey is said to be two-fold. One is the very evident near approach of the death of Tyalia, and the probability whenever that event occurs of the people of that chief being plundered by the neighbouring tribes; the second is the bold contumacy of Macomo, in bringing a large number of his followers within the the Colony and establishing them on a tract of country on the Blink-water. It seems that in the latter case his immediate removal was directed by the Lieut—Governor; but that, instead of attending to the requisition addressed to him, by Major Hall, the officer in command at Fort Beaufort, he maintained his position and aciously vaunting that next year his kraal should be advanced still farther to between the Kromme and Konap. Whether the shooting system will be resorted to in this case, or prompt and decided measures taken remains to be seen,—and will be jealously noted by the frontier inhabitants. They have too much at stake to permit of any trifling in these matters, and the time has now arrived when forbearance on their part would be worse than folly—it would be positive injustice to themselves, to their families, and to the Colony at large.—*Zuid Afrikaan, April,* 20.

Since writing the foregoing remarks, the Lt. Governor has returned to town, while several letters from the Frontier have come to hand, and it is with no ordinary satisfaction we give insertion to the passage which follows, extracted from a letter writen by one on whose judgment we place perfect dependence. Inflexible firmness, tempered at all times with strict justice, is the *only way of dealing with the semisavage tribes with whom we are in collision. Any other policy is not merely weak, it is imminently dangerous:*—

Fort Beaufort, 19th April, 1842.

I do not think another irruption is now to be expected at least at this time. Col. Hare, (the Lieut.-Governor,) has this morning had a settlement with Macomo, respecting his trespass on the Blinkwater. He let the Caffer know, that let what might be the result stay there he should not; that if he were inclined to go to war for the ground he might, but that in such case he should bear all the consequence, and might rest assured that at the end of the war he would no longer find himself a chief. Macomo wanted to draw the colonel into along Caffer talk, but he should not gratify him in this, although he treated him with justness and consideration. He was determined, and the result is, he has carried his point, Macomo having last night withdrawn from the disputed ground. Had he not submitted, and removed his people out of the colony, he would this day have been driven across the border by force, the troops being all in readiness to turn out at a minutes notice to march to the spot. Instead of this, however, the bugle sounded no parade. I think the Lieut.-Governor and Mr. Stretch have acted throughout this affair very properly. The talk was in the open square, and at the result the defeated chief (Macomo) seemed much mortified.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.

April 23 Herefordshire, British bark, 1355 tons, G. Richardson, from Calcutta Feb. 12, and Madras March 4, to this port and London. Cargo sundries Passengers for the Cape. Mesdames Palmer and Twycross, and Rev. W. Palmer. For London. Mesds. Spence, Talbot, Powys, Morgan, and Duff; Colonel Holbrow, 1st B. N. I.; Major J. Spence 31st Regt.; Captains Talbot 2d E. B., and C. Wilson; Lieuts. the Hon. C. Powys 3d Light Dragoons. R. G. Burslem 13th Light Infantry, and F. Spence 31st Regt. Mr. Duff; 7 children, 2 servants and 134; invalids, 12 women, and 19 children. Brings a few letters. Reporthaving spoken March 15, the bark Christina, from Bombay to China April 6, lat 23 30 S. long. 56 E., the steamer Vixen, April 28, the ship Esther, from Calcutta to London.

Thomson, Watson and Co., Agents.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

April 21 Colonial schr. Olivia, W. Hoome, to London.
22. French ship Lucon, M Arnaud, to Calcutta
23 British bark Royal Tar, W. Bell, to Calcutta.
25. British ship Earl of Hardwicke, E. Voss, to London.
British schooner Maid of Mona, H. Blake, to Algoa Bay.
26. British ship Broxbornebury, J. Barnett to Bombay.

VESSELS IN TABLE BAY.

Herefordshire, G. Richardson—London—Thomas and Co.
Mary Elizabeth, P. Thom—Mauritius and Bourbon

ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.

April 14. Thomas Wood, British brig. 281 tons, N. Gray, from Ceylon Feb. 13, to London. Cargo sundries. Put in for repairs.

STRANGE CUSTOM.—At Cartago, there are always public rejoicings when people die young, on account of their having fewer sins to answer for.

MAN is like a lobster in boiling water, restless and never satisfied

HAIR.—The poor Peruvian girls have often been known to refuse 2 oz. of gold (between 6*l.* and 7*l.*) for their luxuriant head of heir.

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